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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 161— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

FREEDOM FOR WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

—:o:—

What The National Struggle Should Really Aim At

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI AT JINNAH HALL.

Indians Must Have An Internationalist Outlook.

"India cannot achieve complete independence in its real sense unless and until we accept a thoroughly socialistic programme which would establish a rule of liberty, equality and fraternity in the country", declared Maulana Azad Sobhani, the well-known Muslim leader of Cawnpore addressing a meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evenin.

The meeting was convened by the Congress Muslim Party and among the large audience there was a preponderance of Muslims.

AN OLD NATIONALIST.

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamad Ahmad who presided introducing the speaker said that the Maulana was an old Nationalist and had been doing public service since the dispute regarding Cawnpore Mosque arose. He took a lead in that movement and had to pay the penalty by going to jail. He took a prominent part in the N C. O. movement in 1921 and had since then been a tireless propagandist of Hindu-Muslim unity and Swadeshi.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Maulana Azad Subhani began with the declaration of his political beliefs and convictions. He said the first and foremost belief he held was that India must achieve complete independence. He had been an Advocate of that gospel for about 20 years now. He first succeeded in getting a resolution to that effect passed in a meeting of Ulema held in Cawnpore just before the Calcutta Session of the Congress. He supported Maulana of Hasrat Mohani's independence resolution in the Khilafat Conference and the Congress in Ahmedabad but did not succeed in his attempt. He, held this belief so dear because, he thought it to be the religious duty of every Muslim to be free. He was an equally arcent believer in the non-co-operation programme but had to leave the Congress after trying unsuccessfully to prevent Mahatma Gandhi from yielding to the Swarajists in allowing them to enter the Councils which act of the Mahatma he held to be a grievous mistake.

WHY HE KEEPS ALOOF.

He had not joined the present struggle because he did not yet feel certain that the Mahatma and the Congress would not again leave the battle unfinished. His apprehension was strengthened because efforts were now being made to induce Congressmen to join the R. T. Conference. He was afraid that like the Liberals the Mahatma and the Congress might fall in the trap. He would wait till the huge farce of this Conference was over. If he found after that the Congress continued the fight he would join it whole-heartedly.

DON'T LOWER CONGRESS FLAG

He was, however, glad to find that the Congress accepted at Lahore Complete Independence as its goal. He wished it would stick to it and not lower the flag till it achieved its object.

Proceeding Maulana Azad observed that Islam was not only a spiritual force but a very strong political force. It was not a set of mere theories but every Islamic teaching was put into practice by the Prophet of Islam and his early followers. To his mind the central fact in that teaching and the greatest lesson of Islamic history was that it had taught to wage a relentless war against oppression and injustice whether the oppressor was a Muslim or a non-Muslim.

Continuing he observed that he was a strong believer in the efficacy of non-co-operation and had made it a point not to see any British Official. It was for this that he took a prominent part in the Cawnpore Mosque incident he refused to join the delegation that was to wait on Lord Hardinge.

INDIANS MUST INTERNATIONALISTS.

Proceeding the speaker declared that as politically he believed in complete independence religiously he was an ardent supporter of the Khilafat movement which in his opinion was another name for the unification of all Islamic countries into one group. Muslims were internationalists by nature and he did not think that any effort on the part of the Congress or Congress Party Muslims would succeed in making them narrow minded Nationalists. He thought that instead of forcing them to become Nationalists the Congress should tolerate their internationalism and if it did so it would be able to use them for the nationalist fight. He did not think that one's sympathising with other countries or being an internationalist meant that he could not love or serve his own country. Personally he held the opinion that India would not be completely free unless all the Asiatic countries were organised and banded into a federation.

Proceeding the Maulana said "It is my firm belief that India will not achieve complete independence unless and until we accept a thoroughly socialism programme. To a man like Mahatma Gandhi independence would not make much difference. Looking to the ascetic life that he leads it can be said that personally even at the present hour he is free. To a capitalist living on the Malabar Hill also independence may not mean much with the wealth that he has already amassed he can enjoy life in any way he likes.

INDEPENDENCE FOR WHOM?

Independence was required for the masses—the workers and the peasants of the country who have to lead a wretched life in dirty slums because of their poverty. But that independence must mean an era of liberty fraternity and equality. Otherwise it would do no good to them. Tell me what difference it would make to the masses if Pandit Motilal becomes the Premier of the Swaraj Government and Mr. Patel becomes the speaker of the National Parliament. If these things made no difference in the daily life of the masses it would merely mean change of masters. We do not want that we want real independence and that can come only by nationalising land by equally distributing the wealth of the country and by treating all on an equal footing. To my mind this was the meaning of the faith that I hold and I am proud of it."

Concluding the Maulana fervantly prayed for the success of the present national struggle and and laid great emphasis on communal unity. He said he had been doing his best to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem and hoped that a settlement would soon be arrived at which would make it possible for those who had yet kept out of the movement to join it.

A vote of thanks to the speaker by the president brought the meeting to a close.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT JUBBULPORE

Sequel To Picketing Of Excise Warhouses.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS ABOUT CASUALITIES.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 21.

A mob at Jubbulpore attacked Police at the excise warehouse. Fire was opened by the police as lathi charge proved ineffective. As a result of firing two were wounded neither being serious. The mob was eventually dispersed by lathi charge. Police casualties were about 12 injured, two being serious. Fifteen members of the crowd have been admitted into hospital.

According to another account, 60 rioters were injured. The trouble arose out of the Congress volunteers prostrating at the gate of the Government Warehouse so as to prevent liquor supplies to contractors.—A. P.

Round Table Conference.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn Refuses To Say Anything More Than Viceroy.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons today replying to questions on the subject of the date and composition of the Round Table Conference Mr. Benn pointed out that the Viceroy's statement on 12th May contemplated that the delegates would assemble about 20th October and the Conference would begin on the conclusion of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Benn saw no reason to modify the time table. He was unable to make any further statement regarding the selection of the delegates or the detailed arrangements.—Reuter.

Governors In Conference In Simla

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 21.

The Conference of Governors commenced to-day at the Viceregal Lodge.

The Conference of Representatives of Medical Faculties of Indian Universities and of Government of India commenced to-day and the question of lacation of the Central Medical Research Institute was discussed.—A. P.

Daily "Raid" On Calcutta Congress Office.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Police raided the office of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council this morning at 5-30 and seized all papers including bulletins, registers and arrested 12 persons.

The Police simultaneously raided the Central Calcutta Congress Office but no arrests were made.—Free Press.

FOREST LAW SATYAGRAHA IN YEOTMAL.

—:o:—

Dr. Hedgewar And Volunteers Convicted

YEOTMAL, July 21.

The campaign of disobedience of Forest Laws began here this morning, the venue being four miles away on the Dhamangaon Road. Enormous crowd gave a send-off to the volunteers.

Dr. Hedgewar of Nagpur led a batch of 11 volunteers comprising his co-workers in C. P. All the volunteperes incuding the leader was arrested, and tried.

Dr. Hedgewar was convicted and sentenced to six months' and three months' rigorous imprisonment both sentences to run consecutively.

All the rest of the volunteers were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Among the volunteers convicted is Mr. P. D. Dhawale, Sub-Editor of the "Maharashtra" of Nagpur.—Free Press.

SHIRODA LEADER'S HOUSE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Property Seized To Recover Fine.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, July 21.

The Police raided the house of Mr. Khatikhae who is in jail and asked the women to go out as they wanted to confiscate his property. As the women refused they raided the shop and Rs. 600 in cash were removed to meet the amount of Rs. 500. The people are peaceful.

PERSIAN BANDIT KILLED.

LONDON, July 21.

Teheran.—Ismallagha Semitko, the notorious rebel on the North Western Frontier has been killed with many of his followers. The rest are being pursued by the Government troops.—Reuter.

WAR ON CONGRESS IN PUNJAB.

—:o:—

Wholesale Searches Of Houses Of Leaders.

LAHORE, July 21.

It is rumoured there is a proposal before the Punjab Government to declare all the Congress Committees in the province ao unlawful assemblies.

"Today's wholesale searches of various political institutions and the houses of prominent political leaders at Lahore strengthened the rumour. Another factor must be taken into account in connection with all the searches made on warrants under section 17-B of the Criminal Law amendment Act.—Free Press.

PUNJAB CONGRESS LEADERS ON TRIAL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 21.

The hearing was commenced before the additional Magistrate in Borstal Jail of Lala Dunichand, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Purshottamlal Sondhi, ex-Dictator and Multaniram. None of the accused took part in the proceedings. But Mr. Malik Barkatali and Syed Mohsin Shah, Advocate were present as "Animus Curerae" deputed by the High Court Bar Association.

Mr. Saidq Hussain, the City Kotwal in his evidence gave a brief history of Congress activities commencing from the date of the celebration of Independence day, when he stated that the Declaration was read from six platforms, from one of which Lala Dunichand read the same.

Continuing witness stated that these activities controlled by Lala Dunichand who was President of the Provincial Congress Committee. At this stage Mr. Malik Barkatali, who wanted to put some questions to witness, but he was disallowed on the ground that the help of "animus cureae" was required only for elucidation of law points.

DISORDER IN EGYPT.

Demonstrators At Cairo And Port Said Fired At.

ONE KILLED AND 27 INJURED.

LONDON, July 21.

Cairo.—One demonstrator was killed and 27 demonstrators were sent to hospital in demonstrations this morning which were dispersed by armed police supported by Egyptian troops. Disorders occurred despite Wafd leaders deciding to abandon the attempt to force entry into the Chamber and await the King's reply to their petition for extraordinary session.

FIREARMS TO DISPERSE CROWDS.

Many shops were closed and police guarded the main roads. Steel-helmeted Egyptian soldiers were posted in the neighbourhood of the Parliament. The police using fire arms easily dispersed minor demonstrations in the morning, including crowd which barricaded the street near Abdin Palace using lamp posts etc., and setting fire to escaping gas.

PORT SAID DEMONSTATORS FIRED AT.

There were many small demonstrations at Port Said where troops were obliged to fire at the crowd which was attempting to break a military cordon between the native and European quarters. It is not yet known whether there were casualties.—Reuter.

FOREST GRASS RAID AT SAMGAMNER.

—:o:—

Ten Thousand Peasants To Take Part In It.

BOMBAY STUDENTS JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

(Through Maharashtra War Council.)

Maharashtra War Council has decided to have a raid on Tuesday, on the forest grass at Sangamner.

No grazing fees have been paid uptil now by the peasants in the Akola and Sangamner Talukas of the Nagar District. Nor have contracts of grass been taken by any of the merchants.

The leaders of the movement Sjt. Ramkrisndas Maharaj, Paregaonker, Sjt. Sathe and Sardesai have been jailed long before and now the movement is going on without any prominent leader of Sangamner.

On Tuesday early in the morning the peasants wil start from their villages with the National flag and Bhajni Dindees and reach their nearest centre. In all twelve centres have been fixed for raid. After reaching the forest a cow will be worshipped with kunkum and flowers and then all will gather grass from the forest with hand. No kind of weapon is allowed to cut grass with.

Then after finishing the raid all will return singing Bhajans and National songs.

The path is interupted by rivers full of water and mud.

After this raid there will be another raid in which all the cows, bullocks and other animals will be taken in a procession to graze in the Forest.

BOMBAY STUDENT FOR SANGAMNER.

A batch of students who have left their studies left Bombay for Ahmednagar last night to take charge of the Forest Satyagraha. They are under the captainship of Sjt. N. K. Firodia, an ex-student of the Royal Institute of Science who had been already doing the village work in the Ahmednagar area. The following are the names of the students:—

1. Capt. N. K. Firodia,
2. G. D. Sane,
3. Ajinkya,
4. K. V. Mangaokar,
5. R. S. Belthangady,
6. M. G. Koperkar,
7. R. Y. Samel,
8. Y. H. Chaptekar,
9. D. T. Bandekar,
10. D. M. Fatarfekar,
11. Pavaskar.

EMPIRE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Thomas On "Our Problem.

LONDON, July 21.

The British Commonwealth Labour Conference, which is attended by representatives of Dominions, India and West Indies, opened to-day at Westminster Hall.

Mr. J. H. Thomas in his speech of welcome outlining the British Empire problems expressed delight at the attention being given to the economic side.

He said, "There was practically nothing that mankind needed that was not produced within the Empire apart from cotton and oil and even in that connection there were tremendous possibilities. The problem was how best to utilise that great power to influence in every way for the general good of our people. The present economic position was due to over production of raw material and the concomitant under-consumption by the people. That was the problem today.

The Conference which will continue for a week, then sat privately.—Reuter.

No More Tapping Of Toddy Trees In Municipal Lands.

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS TAKE FIRST STEP TOWARDS MAKING BOMBAY "DRY."

Commissioner On "Social Tyranny" By High Classes On Poor Workers

By a majority of five votes, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at its meeting held on Monday afternoon, decided not to sell or lease the cocoanut trees standing in Municipal plots for the purpose of drawing toddy from this year, and indirectly initiated apolicy of total prohibition.

The proposition evoked lively discussion and was strongly opposed by the Progressivist group. Mr. H. P. Mody who moved an amendment for referring the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report, indulged in the discussion of the relative merits of toddy and liquor and gave his verdict in favour of toddy. "Toddy is less injurious than liquor. The liquor trade is allowed to go on. Then, why should you prohibit toddy" was his argument.

IN DEFERENCE TO YOU.

Heckled by some members Mr. Mody was drawn into making an admission. "If it is any comfort for my friends to know, he observed, I say I have taken all sorts of intoxicant liquors and I have also taken toddy of various kinds. I say from my experience that toddy is less injurious and even good."

"DRY" RESOLUTION.

Priorty was given to the following resoluton moved by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe:—

"That in view of the very effective picketing recently made by the Congress resulting in creating a general aversion for the drink of Toddy or Liquor, the Commissioner be requested not to sell or lease the cocoanut trees standing in Municipal plots for drawing Toddy, after the termination of the present contract period."

The mover said that the matter was urgent, as the contract period of cocoanut trees leased for drawing toddy, would terminate at the end of the month. He referred to the campaign of prohibition now sweeping the country, and said that owing to this, the liquor and toddy sales, were reduced to a minimum. Several districts in Gujarat had become totaly "dry," and the popular feeling against the drink traffic was growing in intensity. He hoped the Commissioner would not oppoe the move on the ground of reduction in the revenue because his predecessor Mr. Clayton had often remarked that the revenue realised through this source was trifling. If the Municipality claimed to represent the popular will, it should unanimously pass his resolution. "Otherwise you will be performing a black deed" warned the speaker.

CORPORATION SHOULD LEAD.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said that it was the duty of the Municipality to help to stop the evil of drinking. A step in that direction was to stop toddy being tapped from trees standing on Municipal property.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy said that it was time for the Corporation to initiate a policy of prohibition.

AN AMENDMENT.

Remarking that the proposition suggested was a futile measure towards prohibition Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. So long as the liquor shops were allowed to flourish and exist, there was no meaning in their stopping the sale of toddy which was less injurious to health.

A Voice: "Close the liquro shops also."

Mr. Mody opined that there could be no two opinions about the fact that toddy was less injurious than liquors. He could further say that toddy was very good for health.

A Member: May I ask if Mr. Mody is speaking from his personal experience?

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Mody: I have taken all sorts of intoxicant liquors. I have also taken toddy of various kinds and I can say the latter is less injurious.

Proceeding Mr. Mody said that the revenue got through this source was Rs. 50,000 annually. It was not such an inconsiderable sum that the Corporation could afford to dismiss it so lightly. What was the use of sacrificing such a round figure when there were thousands of cocoanut trees in Government and private plots where toddy is allowed to be tapped?

Mr. Mody thought the proposition ought not to commend itself to the Corporation which was composed of people who knew their business." Let the women squat themselves under these trees and prevent toddy being tapped, but why should we lose our revenue"? he asked.

MR. DALVI'S "TIP" TO DESH SEVIKAS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi supported the amendment without claiming the personal knowledge of Mr. Mody with regard to toddy. Looking at the Desh Sevikas who were listening to the discussion, he said: "Why are they not picketing the foreign liquor shops, who are plying better trade."

A Member: They know their business.

Mr. Dalvi recalled that the Corporation had fought with Government the right to locate liquor shops as they liked and now they could not consistently take to a policy of prohibition.

QUESTION OF REVENUE SHOULDN'T COUNT.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that Mr. Mody's argument were not sound. Mr. Mody had remarked that toddy was a nice drink. The speaker could not say whether Mr. Mody had taken anything that day, but he had no hesitation in saying his that his arguments were wrong. The question before them was not whether toddy was a lesser evil. It was accepted by authorities that toddy was not a drink which could be permitted generally. He thought the question of revenue should not predominate in solving the issue. The Corporation should give a lead to the people in the matter and the argument that there were thousands of other trees did not carry conviction. If there was a pinch in the revenue, the Commissioner should find of ways and means of getting revenue from other sources.

A PROGRESSIVE PROHIBITIONIST.

Mr. Murzban maintained that toddy was not unhealthy. There was a time when he himself drunk it like a fish. "I wonder if my Nationalist friends have even taken a spoonful of toddy, to be able to range themselves against it." He was for prohibition but he thought the measure suggested would not help the policy.

Q.: Will you support liquor boycott?

Mr. Murzban: Yes.

Dr. Vora repudiated the suggestion made by Mr. Dalvi that the Corporation was not in favour of prohibition because it claimed the right to locate the shops as it liked. This right was demanded from the Akbari department with a view to restrict and control the liquor trade.

MR. KANJI CONDEMNS GOVT.

Mr. Kanji expressed surprise at Mr. Mody's amendment which he characterised as a "side tracking" move. As the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Mr. Mody should have welcomed the proposition. Did he know that the liquor traffic had been a curse to the labour population of the city? Did he or did he not want healthy and efficient men in his mills he asked. He paid a tribute to the Desh Sevikas who were trying to put an end to this evil and condemned the "stupid Government." (cries of Oh. Oh. from the Progressive group.)

Chairman: Don't use such terms.

Dr. Viegas cited the example of America and said that the Corporation should do its bit for prohibition.

Mr. B. T. Desai said that even at the cost of Rs. 50,000 to the

(Continued on page 5.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
16th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

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1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

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To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
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SHIPPING

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

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	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
25	Alipore*	Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

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July		
23rd	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th	Vasna.	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

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Chunko Maru ..	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru..	8th Sept.	22nd Sept.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
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*Tottori Maru ..	5973	27 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26Aug
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug	12 Sept

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Torukuni Maru	12000	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	8 Aug	14 Aug.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	21 July	9 Aug.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Aug	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.

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Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers, both native and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all."

Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1-2 price to our clients for a month.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose B.A., M.D. C. L. Patiala, B. N. Rly. (Bengal).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An experienced TRAVELLING SALESMAN to work either in the City of Bombay or to go travelling anywhere in India. Must be prepared to do any other Office work also. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A t 1232

WANTED—A fully or partially qualified NURSE to work in our Medico-Electric Institute. Apply stating age and experience. N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road Bombay, No. 4.
A 1232

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED.—Reliable and experienced retail SELLING-AGENTS for Swadeshi cloth manufactured by Mills which are members of the Swadeshi Sabha. For terms and conditions apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Swadeshi Sabha, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
A 1236

WANTED—Representatives in whole of India for our Indian made washing soap. Apply for particulars, Post Box No. 83, Bombay.
A R2862

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., Canning Street, Calcutta.

WANTED

AGENTS or CAVASSERS

On Salary and Commission or both for a big Life Office in Southern India. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
1125

Profession.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY arranged at home or in a hospital. Specifics for Headaches, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hemiplegia, Vertigo, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Infantile paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Write with full history. Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
P R2865

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Square Nan Temple, Baroda.
(P) 1235

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—SHOP on ground floor, 189-191, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply OWNER, at RATAN HOUSE, 35/37, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay.
C R2863

NICE SMALL OFFICE TO LET overlooking Hornby Road. Central. Rent Rs. 30/ with E. Light. Immediate Entry. Apply G. O. P. Box No. 346, Bombay.
C R2836

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE with a starch Mangle or Mangles. Apply stating terms to MANAGER, Shahu Mills, Kolhapur.
N R2861

Trade Announcement.

GOOD CHANCES—SILKY MUSLINS. Universal stripes. Highly appreciated everywhere. Sample 12 yds. 45 ins. Rs. 7-8. Shirts box of 6, neck 15 inches Rs. 9. Postage extra. Money back, if unapproved. Gupta & Co. Chicacole City Ganjam District.
T 1132A

GANDHI CAPS—Made of good hand made cloth of different designs, white and coloured at Rs. 2/12 a Dozen. Size Assorted. THE SAREAN TRADING CO., Kasganj, U. P.
T R2750

Public Notices.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1930, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (Bombay).
LTD.,
Agents.

T. V. BADDELEY,
Director.

Bombay, 26th June, 1930.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 12th August, 1930, both days inclusive.
1233

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL of the ORISSA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Cuttack on Rs. 700—30—1,000, with rent free quarters and an additional overseas pay of £25 per month, in case of a candidate of non-Asiatic domicile.

The courses of instruction in the school comprise of Subordinate Diploma in civil engineering and workshop diploma in engineering trade subjects.

The school has excellent lecture halls and hostels of recent construction and extensive workshops to be equipped under the direction of the new Principal.

Academic distinctions, though desirable will not be the deciding factor in making the appointment. Administrative ability and practical experience are essential. The Principal will be required to take active part in actual teaching.

Applications in duplicate with three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1930. Every application should embody:

(i) Name, age and nationality of the applicant.
(ii) A chronological account of all his experience, applicable to the work described above or any part of it.
(iii) Names and addresses of three persons to whom confidential reference is to be made as to applicant's character and ability.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for GUARANTEE BROKERS by The BOMBAY MILLS CLOTH SELLING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION for KARACHI, DELHI, AMRITSAR, CAWNPORE and CALCUTTA Centres. Applicants should send their applications with terms and Bank References to the undersigned.

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MOOLJI DAYAL,
Honorary Joint Secretaries,
The Bombay Mills Cloth Selling Agents' Association.
Mulji Jetha Market,
Govind Chowk.
R2568

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHIEF AGENCY for Motor Insurance held by Mr. Nusserwanji N. Panthaky has been terminated as and from to-day's date.

Dated the 21st July, 1930.

For The South British Ins. Co., Ltd.,
W. G. DOVE,
Manager.
1239

Tender.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Contractors who hold Government License for wiring and who are on certified Government list, for wiring and making fittings to the New Municipal Office, Karachi.

Copies of Tender with Specifications can be had from the Undersigned at Rs. 5 each.

A set of plans for wiring can be had at the Office of the Clerk of Works, New Municipal Office, Bunder Road, on payment of Rs. 5.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender which must be addressed to the Accountant, Municipal Office, and must reach him not later than 4 p.m. on 25th August, 1930.

Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All Tenders to hold good until the orders of the Municipality are passed thereon.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the Tenderer.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
(On Special Duty).
1234

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANESH SADASHIV KATDARE, of Malad Bombay Suburban District has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle Bombay Suburban District, and bearing Final Plot Number 68 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 1560 square yards or thereabouts, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof: otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 19th day of July 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
1240

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 626 OF 1929.

Re: SRIRAM KHUSHALDAS SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, formerly doing business in partnership with Chotalal Motichand and Mulshanker Hariliwan

..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th September, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1238

Amusements.

PATHE

Lamington Road.
FOR THE SECOND WEEK
ALL MUSIC ALL SOUND ALL DIALOG

A GLAMOUR that has vanished—old-time minstrelsy with its pageantry and parade, plus a human story and the most thrilling climax ever screened—don't miss it.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMING SHORTLY

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Charandas Vasanji and Ranchoddas Vasanji, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Two valuable pearl necklaces and gold ornaments such as bangles, mohanmalas, chandan chudis, javhar, vanks, patlis, sanklas, ful, ramnavmi and mandaria hars, kandoras kantlis, kadas, chuddas, hira and falka sanklis, ponchis, necklace, bodhari, gantha, kantli, jadav, galpattas, hansli etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TIRUPUR COTTON (DAMAGED BY WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Jubilee Mills Ltd., Sewree, on account of the concerned:—

7 full pressed bales Tirupur Cotton (damaged by water).

BENNETT & CO.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

DESH SEVIKAS PICKET TODDY SHOP AUCTION.

But They Are Arrested And Marched To Esplanade Lock-Up And Released.

There was a dramatic development in consequence of the decision of the Collector of Bombay to auction the licenses for toddy shops in the city at the Town Hall, on Monday morning.

The authorities apprehending serious picketing against intending bidders had fully prepared themselves to meet the situation. A large number of constables, both from the City Police and Excise and a number of officers under Superintendent Home, lined themselves in front of the Town Hall and at the gates leading to it.

DESH SEVIKAS TO THE FORE.

As expected members of the Desh Sevika Sangha to whom the function of picketing the auction sale was entrusted mustered strong and entrenched themselves near the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at about 11-30 a.m.

Two batches of women volunteers dressed in orange coloured sarees marched to the entrance at the foot of the flight of steps to the Hall, and posted themselves in a line awaiting bidders. No sooner were they stationed than two police vans drew in front of the Town Hall. Superintendent Home told them that they were under arrest and immediately ordered them to be conveyed to the Esplanade lock-up.

MISS NATARAJAN ARRESTED.

Among those arrested were Miss Natarajan and Mrs. Gangabai Patel.

A large crowd which had assembled to watch the developments cheered the Desh Sevikas as they were driven in the police van. Further batches of the women volunteers promptly took the place vacated by the arrested volunteers.

LATER.

THAT CROWD AGAIN!

A tense situation was created when the police arrested more women picketers. Before the actual commencement of the sale at 12-30 p.m. the police had made fifty arrests. The crowds near the Town Hall swelled to enormous proportions and the air rang with cheers.

BIDDERS BOYCOTT SALE.

The auction sale proved a fiasco, partly owing to the vigorous picketing of the Desh Sevikas and partly owing to the decision of the toddy bidders themselves to "boycott" the sale. It was a tragic thing to witness the sale. All the chairs in the Hall were empty. There were six Parsi women and three Parsis and three Hindu bidders, but it was ascertained later that they had come there not to bid but to watch the "farce".

COLLECTOR BANGS TABLE.

The Collector of Bombay, the Superintendent of Excise, and an Excise Inspector occupied three chairs on the dais. The Excise Inspector called out the name of each toddy shop along with the last year's offer for the shop, but not a single bidder came forward to make an offer. The Inspector monotonously called out the names and the Collector banged the hammer on the table which usually means "The bid is closed. You being the highest bidder, have it."

SHORT BUT NOT SWEET.

The whole auction sale did not take more than fifteen minutes. It is understood that the Excise Department will auction the shops on another day.

Apparently the Excise Department have disposed of 34 shops in the city to a syndicate outside Bombay. These names were called out first at last year's offer, and as there was no higher bid for them, the shops are said to have been sold to them.

BIDDERS' TERMS.

Enquiries made as to why the toddy shopkeepers had decided to "boycott" the sale, elicited the information, that they had made a petition to the Governor of Bombay stating all their grievances and also giving the maximum duty they were prepared to offer and pending a reply to that petition, they had decided not to participate in the auction.

It is thought that all the toddy shops in the city would have to be re-auctioned and even then there is no certainty that the deadlock, which has now arisen will end. All the licenses are expiring at the end of July, after which date the present owners cannot carry on business.

REDUCED DUTY OFFERED.

It will be recalled that the toddy shop owners unitedly put forward an offer of one anna six pies' duty per gallon of toddy, as against five and half annas realised by Government in the previous years. The Collector of Bombay held many parleys with the owners with a view to induce them to increase the offer. The latter however remained firm and did not accept the Collector's suggestion on the plea that the boycott movement had hit them hard.

No sooner the auction was over than the pickets posted at the Town Hall were withdrawn. 46 Desh Sevikas detained in the Esplanade lock-up were released after a few minutes' detention.

It is stated that the principal partner, in the syndicate which has purchased 34 toddy shops in Bombay, is a well-known loyal knight.

NO BUSINESS IN SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 21.

Owing to the arrest of a large number of "Desh Sevikas", business in shares remained closed today.

MORE VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, convicted on Monday thirteen out of fourteen volunteers placed before him and sentenced eight of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four month's each.

Two were sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and three to three months' simple imprisonment each. Tajbhoy Patel, one of the accused was acquitted as his worship found it a doubtful case. The accused was arrested while picketing Bhessania and Co.'s shop according to the prosecution, whereas Tajbhai said he had hardly taken his stand before the Company when he was arrested.

His worship gave him the benefit of doubt to the accused and acquitted him.

19 Volunteers Arrested On Monday.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in Fort area on Monday:—

Keshava Vasadev Muliker, Somayya Ayta, Jayaram Laxman Powar, Nanubhai Jethabhai Amin Govind Bala, Chaturbhai Valbhai Amin, Jagadish Jethabhai Amin, M. K. Sampat, Shanker Govind Babu Rambhan, Rajanprasad Choonilal, Govnd Vishnu Joshi; Narandas Hargovindas, Parmeshradin Gopal Prasad; N. Krishnamacharya, Milkishan Gulabsing L. Shrinivs Gopalcharya, Raghunath Babaji Karekar, and Manilal Tokersi.

THE CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The authorities of the Congress Free Hospital have thought it fit to close down the donation list. They may feel quite confident of meeting any emergency but the public have a right to know the real state of affairs. A new Hospital has been opened near C. P. Tank under the name of the "Congress Free Hospital" which shows the "Trend of public feeling for the necessity of opening another Hospital. Would the Congress Free Hospital authorities define their policy now as to what they intend doing with the funds after the movement is over?—Yours etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED IN HUMANITARIAN WORK."

MIRABEN'S INTERVIEW

—:o:—

(From our Correspondent)

"Unflinching non-violent non-cooperation with the present system of Government and rigorous constructive work is the shortest way to Swaraj", said Mira Ben (Miss Slade) in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative. "In the excitement of the present civil disobedience campaign we are apt to forget the constructive side which is of vital importance. Nevertheless we may say that the present revolt against the existing system of Government is unique in its fundamental and constructive idea. It is for us, never for one moment, to lose sight of this idea."

Regarding Khadi propaganda I am very much impressed by the spirit and enthusiasm with which Bombay has thrown herself into the spinning movement. But in order that the enthusiasm should not fail at a later date, one or two things are necessary. (1) More co-ordination among various Khadi activities. (2) A well-managed department for weaving yarn run by the Bombay public for their own use. Everyone spinning today should feel that he or she is going to get a dhoti, or sari or some useful garment out of the yarn he or she is producing.

86,000 Persons Enroll During Congress Week.

—:o:—

Mr. S. D. Palekar, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

According to the information now available the number of Congress members enrolled during the Congress Week total 86,000. Reports from various quarters have yet to be received, and we are confident that the number will easily equal a lakh.

All volunteers and helpers are, however, requested to continue their efforts to enroll Congress members.

SARDAR ADDRESSES BOMBAY JAINS.

—:o:—

Asks Them To Shake Off Fear Of Death.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Acting Congress President, addressed a mammoth meeting of the Jains held under the auspices of the Jain Swetamber Conference at Bai Kanubai's Wadi on Monday night. Sardar Wallabhbhai was given a great ovation on his arrival.

In his address the Sardar expressed his joy at the great awakening among the Jains with whom his relations were very cordial as he belonged to Ahmedabad which was the centre of the Jain community.

The central idea in Jainism he said was Ahimsa and there was one man at present in the whole world who was doing more than anybody else to popularise this gospel. That was Mahatmaji's greatest contribution to Jainism and no Jain could help bowing his head in reverance before the Great Man. It was easy to say "Ahimsa parmo Dharma." It was not difficult to accept it even but it was really difficult to act up to it. The Mahatma had shown how to observe it in thought, word and deed. Moreover he had shown that it could be practised not only individually but also collectively. That was his greatest contribution to world peace and that was why learned men in Europe and America revered him.

CHARKA AND POVERTY.

Continuing the Sardar said that the best deed according to the Jain religious was to save human life. Mahatmaji after making a study of the present condition of the country had shown that one can do much to save human life by introducing Charkha in the Indian villages where millions of men were slowly embracing death because of their life long starvation.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

He appealed to the women of the community who were very fond of wearing very thin and fine clothes and ornaments to give these luxuries and to make their own cloth by either spinning themselves or getting yarn spun by poor villagers.

Finally he appealed to men and women both to be courageous and not to fear death.

Student & Congress Call

(Through B. P. C. C. Satyagraha Committee).

The Bombay Satyagraha Committee has chalked out certain lines of Congress activities for those students who have left their colleges in response to the call of the Congress.

The students are divided into wo batches:—

(a) Those who are willing to go and take charge of work in the villages and

(b) Those who will take up work in the City of Bombay.

Those students who are desirous of working in the villages are either send to Ahmedabad or Sanganmner to work under the direction of the Satyagraha Committee of those places.

Students staying in Bombay are entrusted with the carrying out of various of the activities of the B. P. C. C. Two particular branches of work to which their services are being utilised are Boycott and Congress Propaganda in Labour area.

Donation To Congress Hospital Fund.

The organizers of the "Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Pehri" have great pleasure to announce the donation of Rs. 401 to the Congress Hospital Fund, out of the sale proceeds of the Grand Variety Entertainment performed on Saturday last at Blavatsky Lodge.

CALL TO DESH SEVIKAS.

The Desh Sewikas will continue picketing at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) for the auction of Toddy Trees. All the Sewikas have to come to-day at the time given them yesterday at the Congress House.

VOLUNTEERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—

The Indian National Congress of South Africa has sent 11 volunteers to take part in the civil disobedience movement. These have arrived in Bombay and they were enrolled as Congress volunteers. Sardar Kartar Singh Captains them and most of them have come at their own cost.

SATYAGRAHI RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

Followship School's Help.

The Fellowship School gave a variety entertainment at the Royal Opera House on Sunday afternoon in aid of the Satyagrahi Relief Fund. The object of the Fund met with a generous response from the Bombay public and the theatre was full.

The fare spread before the audience was not only solid, but very entertaining, and there were naturally many encores. There was beautiful music, graceful dancing and a one-act farce caricaturing a Khan Bahadur.

The garba dance and Rasa were done well. The girls went through these dances almost effortlessly, though the boys were rather awkward.

The orchestra was very much appreciated by the audience, composed as it was of an equal number of boys and girls and many Indian instruments were used. The Montessori dance was rightly encored, for the children, some of them almost babies, danced well.

"The Dumb Wife" was a rollicking farce from beginning to end and kept the audience roaring with laughter. It was the life story of a Khan, Bahadur, and a judge to boot. He smacked his lips every now and then boasting of his wonderful doings in these days of "troublesome" Satyagrahis

Music of a really high standard was furnished by Mr. Bhimrad Padhye and the entertainment cannot be praised too much.

Fruit Seller's Trial For Murder.

—:o:—

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Broomfield Gule Adarsha Malatsha was put up on the charge of murderously stabbing a Pathan.

Opening the case for the prosecution, the Advocate General said that the deceased who was a money lender resided with a servant on the second floor of a house at Bhendy Bazar. The accused who was a fruit seller and a massageur borrowed from the deceased Rs. 50 a few days prior to the murder. On 26 March the accused went to the deceased and pretending to massage him stabbed him in the abdomen as he turned his back.

The victim in his dying statement to a Magistrate in the hospital mentioned the accused as the assailant.

The case is proceeding.

B. P. T. Corperative Society.

—:o:—

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday last when Mr. W. H. Neilson presided.

The year's working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 20,790/11/2. The disposal of the profits as recommended by the Managing Committee were approved and a dividend of 6¼ per cent. on shares was declared. An increase by Rs. 50,000 of the authorised Share Capital of the Society was also unanimously agreed to.

'STUDENTS AND SWADESHI'

—:o:—

To-day's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League a public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6.15 p.m. Mrs. R. S. Pandit, daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru, will speak on "Students and Swadeshi" Mr. K. Natrajan will preside."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Biulding 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET OCTOBER.

—:o:—

New York, July 21.

Previous Closing Rate	13.58
To-day's Opening Rate	13.42
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing	13.22
Difference	—.36

Broach Expectations J/A Rs. 188
Broach Expectations A/M Rs. 221

LIVERPOOL MARKET. OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 21.

Previous Closing Rate	7.13.
To-day's Opening Rate	7.10
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	7.04
Difference	—.09

Dependable Watches for Motorists —
Dust and Damp Proof
Although fitted with two cases, this watch has the appearance of an ordinary handsome single case watch. The outer case completely seals the watch, making the movement absolutely dust and damp-proof.
Two classes of movement are fitted, both strong and accurate time-keepers, built to give lasted service under motoring or other exceptional conditions of use.
'KEEPSAKE' QUALITY Rs. 44 Rs. 125
'BIJOU' QUALITY Rs. 70 Rs. 200
WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogue FREE

POONA RACES.

"Pilot's" Dozen Horses To Follow.

Matters more momentous than racing have occupied the minds of people in recent months, but this fascinating sport will once again come into its own as far as rategoers in Western India are concerned when the monsoon campaign opens at Poona on Saturday next.

Work has proceeded apace on the tracks and trainers having found conditions ideal have given their charges plenty of solid work.

The notes of "Pilot" which have been a feature of these columns during the past two seasons, will be continued for the Poona Season 1929.

There are many of my readers who like to have a list of horses to follow and I venture to give a dozen for whom a following is advised.

MAHFOUZA owned by Mr. Diamond. This one is a speedy newly landed Arab who has good Iraq form and a recent success at Southern meetings. Should be among the top-notchers if judiciously raced.

FUNNY FACE, an old favourite who went off after an unbeaten season at Poona. Watch him.

HUMSIYAH a good staying mare who performed creditably last spring and at Kolhapur.

SQUARE DEAL an useful sprinter now in top-hole fettle. Likely to score early for Ryan.

VERDANT GREEN one of the numerous representatives of Kolhapur. Expected to do well this year.

MISTY STAR is the skilled hand of Bence. An Irish bred filly who has trained on along the right lines.

BANGALORE who gave promise last season. Useful up to a mile.

KHUMAYSSA—Syed Fatah grey staying mare who struck a bad patch last season. Has slowly come back to her best.

SILVER HUSSAR a five year old son of Silvern who will carry the Aga Khan's livery. A distance performer of some merit.

LONG REIGN whom Ryan has got working to his satisfaction again.

ANWAR—retired early last season owing to illness contracted must be reckoned with again.

CLIFTON ABBOT. An useful type of horse who should serve Kolhapur well this season.

PRESS ORDINANCE AT WORK.

—:o:—

Securities From Two Ahmedabad Presses.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Security been demanded from the "Saurashtra" Press although the "Saurashtra" weekly been stopped. There is general sympathy by the local papers. Security has also been demanded from Mehta Printing Press in Ahmedabad.

MOTOR RACES AT DUBLIN.

—:o:—

Caraciola Wins.

LONDON, Rugby, July 20.

Caracciola won the second of the two Irish Grand Prix Motor Races at Dublin yesterday in his Mercedes. Captain Birkin, driving a privately owned Bentley, put up a great fight but his chances were spiled by delay through oil trouble and finished fourth.

C. N. Mcampari, in an Alfa Romeo, was second, Lord Howe and Malcolm Campbell in "Mercedes" were third and fifth respectively, and Lewis in a Talbot was next. Two other Talbots were close up. The winner's speed for the 315 miles course was nearly 83 miles an hour. The first Grand Prix race was won the previous day by Girllow in a British Riley.—B. O. W.

BERLIN TO BRUNWICK IN 80 Minutes.

—:o:—

Round Europe Flight Begins At Berlin.

LONDON, Rugby, July 20.

Early stages of the Round Europe flight which began at Berlin in bad weather this morning were Brunswick, Francfurt, Rheims, Calais, Bristol and London. All the seven British entrants started and Alan Butler, flying a Gipsy Moth, was the first competitor to reach Brunswick, his time for the stage being 30 minutes. News reached London to-night that Broad, Butler, Rose and Thorn all reached Calais, but weather is extremely bad and the Channel will not be crossed to-night.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

The vernacular daily "Naujawan Bharat" and the Girdhar Steam Press have been ordered to pay security under the Pres Ordinance.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

POONA, July 21.

Yesterday depression has moved to west Central Provinces and lies this morning near Saugor. It has caused widespread heavy rain in West Central Provinces and West Central India. The monsoon has also been vigorous in East Rajputana and active in Lower Burma, Orissa, East Central India and North-West Frontier. Conditions continue unsettled at the head of Bay of Bengal where a depression may form.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana and Konkan. local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Kashmir and Gujarat.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in West Central Provinces, increase in West Central India and East Rajputana, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Ganjam Coast and Lower Burma and extend in East Gujarat, North Bombay Deccan and North Konkan.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Heavy falls are likely in West Central India, East Rajputana and the adjoining parts of Gujarat during the next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three hundred and fifty miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 19 hours 17 minutes, Indian Standard Time on Sunday July 20. —A. P.

PROF. KUMARAPPA'S LECTURE ON "NATIONALISM."

—:o:—

On the invitation of the newly formed Nationalist Christian Party, Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, Professor at the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, whose name is most familiar to readers of "Young India", will come down to Bombay to deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the party on "Nationalism," on Wednesday, the 30th July. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

The place of the meeting will be announced later.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th August.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 17th inst. left Marseilles at 5 a. m. on the 19th inst.

—:o:—

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 10th inst. arrived at Aden at 9 a. m. on the 20th idem and left there at 1 p. m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday the 26th inst.

—:o:—

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC ANNIVERSARY.

The Fifth Anniversary of the School will be celebrated tomorrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p. m. at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupaty. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice Chancellor, Bombay University, will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

—:o:—

The Annual General meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) sharp on Tuesday the 22nd July 1930 in the registered office of the Union at Kavarana Building, South of Cotton Green Station, Bombay.

"FATAL ARROW."

—:o:—

Sharada's Production.

This is the title of a sensational picture featuring the prominent Indian Stars such as Miss Zebu, Miss Rajkumari and Messrs. P. R. Joshi, Sankatha and Promoth Bose produced at the Sharadha Studios by Mr. A. P. Kapoor in co-operation with Mr. Naval Bhatt. The story is taken from the life of ancient Kings of Hastinapur, showing the hidden secret and the iron hand of the so-called priests, who wielded tremendous influence over rulers, as well as the ruled. But times were changed and the intrigues of the hidden hands were put down by chivalrous youths. The main parts in the picture were played by Mr. Nandram (as Amarkumar the Crown Prince and hero), Miss Zebu (as Utpala, the beloved 'fiancee' of the Crown Prince and heroine) Miss Wilson (as Ulupi, the fisherman's daughter, in love with the Crown Prince) and Mr. Promatha Bose (as Rudra, the vicious Priest) playing the part of villain.

The story is well adapted to the screen by Mr. A. P. Kapoor. The authorities of Sharadha Studios have spent a large amount of money for shooting the scenes at the actual spots mentioned in the story, which is several hundred miles off from Bombay. The film would be released at the West End from 2nd August.

'A Correction.

—:o:—

With reference to Mr. W. T. Halai's letter in yesterday's issue, entitled "Millowners and Swadeshi", stating that Lady Cowasji Jehangir attended Sardar Vallabhbhai's meeting, the "Chronicle" is informed that the statement is incorrect and that Lady Cowasji Jehangir was in Simla at the time.

—:o:—

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, July 22, 1930.

THE WIDENING ORBIT.

—:o:—

Every patriotic Indian must have been struck by two salient features of the political situation as it has developed during the last week. One of them is of a nature which should make him optimistic of the country's future the other is sure to make him wonder at the gullibility of some of his deluded countrymen. The joyful feature is the widening orbit of sympathy with the Congress ideal. The Indian Christian community has expressed its sympathy in no uncertain terms in a statement signed by its acknowledged leaders; the Indian Jews are anxious not to lag behind other communities in working for the cause of freedom, while the Christians who form an important section of the population on this side of India have declared through their recent meetings that they are desirous of forming a Nationalist Group of workers for the freedom of their country. The repressive policy of the Government is winning more followers and sympathisers to the Congress. But the other salient feature of the situation is the eagerness of our Liberals and Neo-Liberals to go to the Round Table Conference, however humiliating the response to the Indian demand that the object of the Conference must be defined, as Mahatma Gandhi pointed out long ago, to be a meeting of equal parties to a Treaty that shall "implement" the details of a constitution for India ensuring her the "substance of independence." Those who are anxious to submit India's case in London forget that the Viceroy as Mr. Vithalbhai pointed out in his Benares speech, has actually gone back upon his declaration of November 1, and that the MacDonald Government are showing a desire not to deal with India in a manner appropriate to her national self-respect, but to shape their Indian policy in such a way as not to displease the vested interests, whose chief spokesmen are the Tory and Liberal leaders.

In his speech at Benares Mr. Vithalbhai Patel lucidly explained how Lord Irwin went back, in his address to the Central Legislature, upon his previous declaration. He declared that an essential point in the Viceregal declaration of November 1 was that it was open to the interpretation that the British Government would accept a unanimous settlement arrived at by the representatives of India at the Round Table Conference. Mr. Patel emphasized a point which our Liberals and Neo-Liberals must not ignore. He said: "It was nowhere said in that declaration that the agreement arrived at by the representatives of India would have to be agreed upon by the representatives of Great Britain and I and my friends always understood that the British Government would put before Parliament the proposals which the Indian representatives would agree upon." And now, after noticing the uniformly unfavourable reception accorded by all sections of Indian opinion that count, to the Simon recommendations, after being warned by the Labour Left-wing repeatedly of the seriousness of the situation in India, what do the MacDonald Government do? They ask Lord Irwin to declare in effect before the Central Legislature that the British Government will place before Parliament only such proposals as may be jointly agreed upon by the representatives of different interests in India and the representatives of all the three political parties in Britain. The Indian political parties, avidly anxious to be represented at the London Conference, are thus faced with a new 'denouement,' a change which clearly brings out the fact that elements in Britain notoriously hostile to Indian aspirations will be allowed to sit in judgment over India, and yet they are prepared to pocket this insult. They are more concerned with the difficulties of the Labour Government than with the assertion of their country's self-respect.

There is a talk of "peace move" and of conciliation. The Maharaja of Bikaner too is convinced that repression will cut no ice and wishes success to the "peace" efforts of two Liberal leaders who hope to persuade Gandhiji to do what? To climb down? Let it be emphasized again that Gandhiji in his interview with Mr. Slocombe made a gesture of conciliation. It was rejected. His demands were so modest that any whittling down of them would be tantamount to the betrayal of the country's interest. The nation is behind the Mahatma's demand and is not in a mood to run after shadows. If the Maharaja of Bikaner had extended the orbit of his observations in Bombay beyond the Moderate group, he would have been convinced of this as much as he is of the futility of repression.

BEATING THE BIG DRUM.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, a member of the MacDonald Cabinet, is a man whom the British Imperialists love to take to their bosoms. His politics may be Labour but his heart is in the Empire movement. His post-prandial oratory on occasions when the doctrine of British Trusteeship is expounded at Imperialist gatherings is famous and is much appreciated by the Tories and the 'vested interests.' His warning to those artful dodgers Indians and Egyptians, who are out "to take advantage of Britain's friendship" will be welcomed by all who stand by the policy of bearing the white man's burden—wherever subject people can be found to shoulder it "loyally", and gratefully. He has a grievance against India. Speaking at Chester he complained that "no party in the State had given more evidence of its anxiety to do justice to India than the Labour Party and there was no section prepared to make more sacrifices to see India moving towards a great goal." We have heard a lot about the anxiety of the MacDonald Government to placate the Opposition parties regarding their Indian policy and we await with interest some information about the "sacrifices" they propose to make to help India. Let it be noted that these "sacrifices" are to be made only with the idea of helping India "to move towards a great goal"—a phrase perilously like the familiar one of helping India towards the "progressive realisation of self government." But let the MacDonald Government at least make one 'sacrifice'. Let them have the courage to warn men who are designated for high office in India to put a severe check upon their tongues. General Chetwode, who will come out to India as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, had no business to play the politician and declare in a speech at Devizes before the British Legion rally, "If we keep a firm hand in India and do what we should do, there is no danger whatever." The utterance is likely to be interpreted as a support to repression.

NEAT RETORT.

The Tory Press points out in petulant anger that Sidky Pasha's reply to the British Government's warning that his administration will be held responsible for the loss of foreigners' lives and property as a result of disturbances is a "snub to Britain". The new Egyptian Premier, although his protest lacks the vigour of the cable to Mr. MacDonald from Nahas Pasha, made it perfectly clear that sending of British warships to Alexandria was a threat which the Egyptians would not tolerate. The "Evening Standard" utilises this to denounce the British Government for their weakness and flamboyantly announces that the snub is an affront "which will echo from Alexandria to Hongkong." It is useless for Britain now to resent affronts from Cairo. She will receive many more unless she forsakes her traditional policy of mischievous interference. The wise thing for the Labour Government will be to appreciate the point of Nahas Pasha's neat retort that he is defending the Constitution against autocratic assault and to intimate to King Fuad that the way out of an impasse lies in his recalling to power the redoubtable Wafd leader.

THE R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

What Is It Called For?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The poet-philosopher Doctor Tagore recently told us that the difficulties in India were due to a want of understanding, to "the moral distance" which exists "between the Indians and the British peoples, after so many years of close connexion. This has left "an atmosphere, dark with suspicion and suffering." He referred to the —"pain and indignity felt in India at being dealt with by an abstraction of a Government, from across a dark chasm of impersonal aloofness devoid of the light of imagination and the loving touch of sympathy." He also appealed to England for that "realism which has made her past glorious, and to extend its glory to an alien country." He deplored that "the people of England are apparently doomed to remain ignorant of the true state of things that prevails in India." This ignorance is created and maintained by "smoke-screens of calumny and obscurity in the air" etc., etc. The latest "smoke-screen" is the request for two "moderate leaders" to try and persuade the Mahatma, to call off his movement at the very moment when the movement is winning all along the line. We are warned by Government and by our Moderate friends, that it has brought "economic ruin and grave social disorders." Most of us utterly fail to see how it is possible to create a "calm atmosphere" and how at this juncture, the Mahatma can "call off" the movement, if these 'missionaries' will continue to use the language of the Editor of the "I. D. M." He tells us that—the "launching of Civil Disobedience" was a mere "propagandist gesture," but "in the nature of things it was only a negative gesture" and so forth. After giving us a doleful picture of what the movement has thus far achieved, he then tells us "Congress should now direct its energy "to channels which would yield more positive results."

Now, if it be true that in four months Congress has "ruined the country," then I am at a loss to understand what "results" can there be "more positive" than what have been already achieved? I have a shrewd suspicion that the wise heads at Yerawda Jail and Allahabad or Naini Jail will have very little difficulty in satisfying our "Missionary" friends," that where a "cool and calm atmosphere" is urgently required, is not in India, but in England. The most uncompromising "Die-Hards" are not at present in this country, but in England; things can be easily improved here, provided the Government in England could be persuaded to face realities; provided indeed the 'Moderates' even in India could, be persuaded to "come down to brass tacks" and "face realities."

What are these realities? For months we have heard the slogans —"Dominion Status in our times:" "Immediate Dominion Status:" "Dominion Status with Safeguards:" "Transitional Safeguards" and so forth. Our dear and esteemed friend "Scrutator" has been for six months' very busy on the "Swings" and "Merry-Go-Rounds" on the Apollo Bunder, shouting these slogans, but perhaps the greatest service that could be done for India by our own moderate friends at the present moment, is to clearly state their "demands" in unmistakeable English language—to clarify to some extent the phraseology current in political controversy. Any one who knows the Mahatma will tell you that, the first thing he will ask is this:—What are you going to London for? What are you going to ask the British people to give to India? The answer which Mr. Jayakar is authorised to give us: —"We are going to ask, at the Conference—for "immediate Dominion Status with Safeguards." How, is it possible to disagree and not to sympathise with the Mahatma on receiving such a reply? The Mahatma, with a twinkle in his eye will simply smile and ask the next question:—"What do you mean by "Immediate Dominion Status with Safeguards?" The reply will be: —"Dominion Status with safeguards—during the Transitional period." For months we have heard from moderate lips, this cry— in one sentence and in the same breath—the demand for "immediate" Dominion Status with safeguards for the "transitional period." But, in heaven's name can any thing be "Immediate" and "Transitional" at one and the same time? Nothing can possibly be both "immediate" and "transitional" at the same time. The Mahatma's movement has met with so much success, because he and all the other leaders, have always kept their feet on the ground. They are all practical,—wonderfully practical. Our "Moderate friends" will persist in keeping their heads far up in the clouds, completely, out of contact with realities. At the "R. T. Conference" these simple-minded "Moderates" will all make a "laughing stock" of themselves.

"Punch" I am sure, will set the whole of London laughing with 'Immediate D. Status with safeguards for the 'transitional period"! Nor are the "Moderates" called to London to draft, or "frame a constitution" for India. They will be asked only to draw up a series of resolutions covering the broad points of agreement arrived at, as to how far Indians are "fit to govern themselves," or fit for "Dominion Status with safeguards for the transitional period," and nonsense of that sort.

By all means, if it can be established that the Mahatma has "ruined the country,"—by all means, if that is true, then try and persuade him to call off his movement. Persuade him to cry a halt, and call off his forces from the battlefield "if he can," but to ask him to go to London, or to ask his comrades to go to London for "Immediate Dominion Status with safeguards," etc., etc., is altogether too great a joke even for Mahatma Gandhi who is by no means bereft of a sense of humour. Yet we are all asked by "Scrutator" to try and "face the realities of the situation." He should address himself more earnestly to his own friends. "Scrutator" is standing on his head, and shouting through his hat. This clamour, and these desperate "requests" for Congress to "face the facts," is all moonshine.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

INDIAN WOMAN'S DAYS OF GLORY.

SWARAJIST CONGRESSMAN THEIR BEST FRIEND.

(By Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, Anti-Priestcraft Association).

II*

The mythological legends of Aryans helped and the Sankhya philosophy of Prakrati augmented the view "that woman does not deserve independence." From this step to the next step of making her 'dependant' follows as an inevitable step. Indeed the old religion-mongers having declared that this was a revelation from the gods seem to have set about making woman dependent in a thorough-going fashion and although eventually they succeeded in degrading woman to a thoroughly dependant position, the process was a long and laborious one as anybody can see from the vast literature of over 6,000 years. Let us trace the position of woman through the different periods taking the Rigvedic period at 1,500 B.C. years according to Indian scholars (Tilak, Dixit). It was not till nearly 700 to 1,000 A.D that the desired object was gained.

INDIAN SCHOLARS' ACCURATE RESULTS

One seems to be dealing in large figures and in the chronology of Vedic literature the Germans, who claim that they were never beaten in the Great War, seem to me to be completely beaten. Their one weapon of Philology which was used by Max Muller and Buhler and others is powerless to give them the decisive victory against Samhitas, Brahmans, Arannyakas, Chandas, Mantras and Sutras. The weapon of astronomical observations used by Indian literary generals like Tilak and Dixit seems more reliable. In any case the difference of years between the chronology of these Westerners and Easterners is only of about 2,000 years which is not very much in this vast literature of this vast country.

WELL-DEFINED MILESTONES.

On the track in this ancient jungle of literature certain well-defined milestones can be used as landmarks. Whether to call a particular landmark 2,000 years old or 5,000 years old may be left over to be disputed by the scholars What is of far more importance is that they can be used for practical purposes. The following table gives an idea of these milestones

B.C. 5,000—Rigveda Period (Indian calculation B.C. 4,500, European B.C. 2,000).

B. C. 4,000

B.C. 3,000. Shatapatha Brammana (Indian calculation B.C. 3,000 European B.C. 1,200).

B.C. 2,000 Maitrayani; Upanisnads (B.C. 1,900), Vedanga Jyotisha, (B.C. 1,400).

B.C. 1,000 Panini (B.C. 300). Birth of Buddha (B.C. 500). Greek Invasion; Megasthenes (B.C. 300).

A.D. 1,000 Houen-Tsang (Chinese Traveller) 700 A.D. Alberuni (Arab) 1,000 A.D.

A.D. 2,000—British 1930.

*Period when Indian woman's degradation becomes visible.

FIRST SIGN OF DEGRADATION.

Here are some facts which cannot be disputed in their sequence and are good enough for any student of sociology. Right from the Vedic period to the visit of Houen-Tsang, the Chinese traveller, child widows and child wives are never heard of; that is for nearly a period of 5,700 years or taking the European estimate 2,700 years. But they make their appearance between the Chinese travellers' visit that is 700 A.D. and the Arab Alberuni's visit 1,000 A.D. And from that time till to-day (22nd July 1930) they are the pathetic figures on the stage of Hindu society. In the year 1929 it was thought that we had said good bye to this speciality of Hindu society but the news of the last few days shows that through the benevolence of the present civilised Government in circulating for opinion an amended Bill introduced in the Council of State an agitation among the Orthodox will set up which will naturally try to kill the Sarda Act—an Act passed after so much deliberation and discussion and the Hindu society of the last 2,000 years, the India of degeneration and slavery may yet retain her wreath of infant wives and child widows. S Sanatanists, and followers of Shariat go and attend the Round Table Conference. The present Government is great in preserving religion for you as you want it

MEDHATITHI'S VAIN PROTEST

Although the nibbling process against woman's rights had started long time ago, she occupied a position of dignity till the dark age set in for her. This dark age

(Continued on page 6.)

*The first article appeared on the 17th instant.

OLLA PODRIDA.

THE CASE OR CAUSE?

(BY NOVALIS.)

Mr. Jinnah has helped to clear the air as regards the reason why he and others of his way of thinking are scrambling for seats at the Round Table Conference. He wants to go and fight his "case"—his is the word that he used—at the Conference. That will relieve him of his duty to the country. To him it is no more than a case at Sukkur or a case in Bombay. He will make out his argument and walk out with a happy conscience.

I suppose Mr. Jinnah is a clever man, but he has not got beyond the stage of fighting cases. He must be aware as well as any one else that there was a time when Mr. Gandhi fought cases in India and South Africa. So did Mr. C. R. Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru, and these two men were bigger fighters than Mr. Jinnah. Why did these men give up fighting cases? Because they gave up 'cases" for a "cause",

Does Mr. Jinnah appreciate the difference between a 'case" and a 'cause"? That is precisely the measure of the difference between Congressmen and himself. The cause of India cannot be served by those who fight cases, with or without payment, who make the service of the country a matter of leisure or pleasure. Those who have offered their all, who are ready to lay down their lives are alone capable of serving India.

There is nothing to choose between these men now in Simla falling over one another for a seat at the proposed Conference and those others who made up the Central Committee that wagged its tail behind the Simon Commission. If Indian patriotism had no other representatives than these men there would be no hope for India at any time.

What does it matter to these men that the forces of repression are warring against men, women and children? Women have been assaulted in many places; the daughter of Pundit Motilal Nehru was thrown down. In Lahore young children of a tender age have been repeatedly harried for supplying food to the people.

Mr. Neogy is not a Congressman, nor a Dictator, nor a leader of civil disobedience. What did the Government benches think of his speech in the Legislative Assembly the other day? How did Mr Haig like being pronounced unfit for the office he holds? How do Governments like being called factories of lies", and an official communique being bluntly dubbed 'a lie"?

Mr. Neogy is in very distinguished company, Edgar Wallace, the famous writer of fiction, has something to say about the censorship established by the Government over messages sent out from India "A censorship is a stupid and senseless instrument that is wielded best by stupid and senseless men.....It represents incompetent men as men of genius. It is the first and most alarming sign of a political panic.....A censorship is a liar's charter and hides nothing from the enemy.' It may be added that to neutrals it affords free play for the imagination, for no censored message is accepted at its face-value and a bureaucracy which resorts to it is believed to be in desperate straits.

The Gandhi cap has passed from pulpit to Parliament. In America the Rev. Dr. Holmes comparing the cap to the cross put it on his head while preaching a sermon from the pulpit in England Mr. Brockway, member of Parliament, put it on his head in the House of Commons amid shouts and ironical cheers. These cheers are reminiscent of the Roman cries of execration when the cross was held up before their eyes.

Meantime people are being arrested and imprisoned at Guntur in the Madras Presidency for wearing Gandhi caps. At Sholapur Martial Law drove out these caps. At Lucknow the same caps were seized and elsewhere a magistrate burned them in or out of his Court. And yet when questioned neither the Secretary of State for India nor the Home Member of the Government of India had any official informa-

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Overdoing It.

A good deal is made in certain quarters, both in Britain and India, of the difficulties of the MacDonald Government. It is emphasized that they are in office, but that they are obliged to adopt a cautious attitude on controversial subjects like India because they do not enjoy an absolute majority in Parliament. This excuse is being overdone. These apologists forget that Indians are well aware of the extreme unwillingness of the Tories to turn Labour out of office. They cannot force a general election because they cannot ally themselves with the Liberals who will regard such an alliance as disastrous to their future electoral prospects. The domestic conflict in the ranks of the Tories is assuming grave proportions. At a recent meeting the Tory Party, Sir Robert Horne remarked, 'I cannot even begin a speech to this meeting to-day, without expressing to you the appalling sense of gravity which affects of my speech." As for Mr. Baldwin, the two newspaper magnates who control the major portion of the Tory Press, are agitating hard to accomplish his political extinction. It is not party difficulties that prevent Mr. MacDonald from taking a bold line in his Indian policy, but his own Labour Imperialism.

Parody of Independence.

The full text of the "Treaty of Alliance" between Britain and Iraq which is to be operative after Iraq has been admitted to the League of Nations confirms the gravest apprehensions of the Iraqui Nationalists that their country has been offered a parody of independence, although the Treaty is supposed to have been concluded on "terms of complete freedom, equality and independence." British troops will occupy three strategic bases, although the Iraquis are informed in the Treaty that their presence does not constitute occupation or prejudice the sovereign rights of Iraq. If Iraq wants foreign military instruction, British subjects alone must be selected and if the country is need of foreign officials, they will be "normally" selected from Britain. In brother words Iraq is to remain under Britain's outelage and surveillance for twenty-five years, the prescribed duration of the Treaty. We can well understand how intensely the Iraqui Nationalists will agitate against this camouflaged "independence".

"The Chinese Nation."

A new weekly periodical has made its appearance in Shanghai. "The Chinese Nation", of which we have received the first two issues, is edited by Dr. Lim Boon Keng with the assistance of a strong Board of contributing editors, some of whom have already made a name in the American Press as authoritative exponents of the Chinese political situation and the various problems which confront the Kuomin-tang in establishing solidly the hegemony of the Nanking Government. The articles contributed to the first two issues provide a mine of information to the foreign students of Chinese affairs. The exhaustive analysis of the "silver slump" in China whose "political aspects" Mr. Tai Chi Tao, President, Examination Yuan, considers in a lucid and attractive style should interest Indian readers very particularly. The notes on 'Reconstruction and Trade" afford an illuminatory commentary on the prejudiced reports in the British Press that the Nanking Government's financial position is so unstable that it has affected trade and industry adversely. On the contrary indigenous industry is flourishing in China and railway construction is proceeding rapidly.

PARSIS PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO CONGRESS.

Mammoth Meeting In C. J. Hall.

The great sympathy and support of the Parsi Community to the National Movement was demonstrated by the enthusiastic public meeting held on Monday evening at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. The whole hall and its galleries were packed to the fullest capacity. A large portion of the audience was composed of Parsi ladies most of whom were dressed in Swadeshi Sarees. The speakers, most of whom were ladies urged the Parsis to throw in their lot whole heartedly with their sister communities.

PARSI PRIESTS SUPPORT.

A Parsi priest declared that the movement was a soul purifying movement and based on those principles of truth, sacrifice, service and love of mankind which were the essence of the Zoroastrian religion.

Mrs. Tehmina Joshi who presided said that she had received a letter from England which said that Margaret Graham, an English lady, who was President of the Commonwealth of India League in London was doing very good work there for our country.

Mrs. Joshi went on to say that this country was ruled by a group of English financies who were responsible for the impoverishment of the people. The remdey for this state was the present movement started by Mahatma Gandhi whose name was synonymous with patriotism, self-respect, and love of mankind.

CHEMBUR SATYAGRAHIS.

Mrs. Jankibai Jamnalal Bajaj gave a graphic and moving account of the women Satyagrahis who shown wonderful courage and self-sacrifice in the obscurity of their little village of Chembur, a few miles from Bombay. All this sacrifice was for picketing a single liquor shop. Among them was the aged and venerable lady Mrs. Lukmani who was now suffering from severe dysentry in jail. Another victim was Mr. Patankar who was the sole supporter of a large family. There was a warrant against his wife also, but as she is in delicate condition the police did not take the responsibility of keeping her in jail. In this way 15 men and two women had gone to jail for picketing a single shop, and the work was still being carried on by other women. Most members of Mr. Chemburkar's family were also in jail.

When so much sacrifice and heroism were shown by the poor villagers, Bombay she said must be able to show a still better record.

MOTILALJI'S DAUGHTER SPEAKS.

Mrs. R. S. Pandit, daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru who spoke in Hindi said that she hesitated to speak before a community whose Grand Old Man Dadhabhoy Naoroji had taught them Swaraj. Uptil now the so-called educated Indians were taught to ape Western manners and fashions and be content on a little pittance, for which they were patted on their back by their rulers. But now they were beginning to see their folly, and the screen was taken off their eyes by Mahatmaji, a frail little man who had awakened the whole country.

Englishmen respected those who respect themselves, went on Mrs. Pandit. And the first step to this self-respect was to wear one's national dress, which fostered patriotism.

In such a struggle which involved the sacrifice of so many lives, the merchant sshould not think to their monetary loss.

"I am mad with the passion for liberty," she said. I can't see anything else but that I must bring an end of this present system of Government which was responsible for the putting in jail of so many of our mothers and sisters, some of them of tender years."

"THAT FILTHY RAG"!

Mrs. Pandit said that sometime ago when she and other ladies put up the national flag on the college at Allahabad, one of the officer told her why she called the filthy rag by the name of a flag. But she was pleased to know from yesterday's telegram that the same filthy rag was now hoisted again on the College, and the Government had apologised for pulling it down. (Cheers). The national flag, even if it be a rag, was a symbol of the nation's hopes and aspirations. It would not fall down so long as a single man of the nation was alive.

UNGRATEFUL PARSIS!

Proceeding Mrs. Pandit said that a couple of days back she heard an English officer complain that the Parsis had now become ungrateful to the British Government who had raised them to their high level of education and properity. But she said that the Parsis would have advanced still further without the British Government.

PARSIS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who spoke said that the Parsis had made such a glorious contribution to the national struggle that should make them really proud The names of Mr. Nariman, Dr. Choksey, and Mrs. Perin Captain were household words, but besides a large number of Parsi ladies had joined the Desh Sevikas Sangha for picketing work.

Some of the Parsis hesitated to join, the non-violent movement, because they said "We are accustomed to give two blows where we receive one." (Laughter). To them she said that we had to fight a nation of shopkeepers, and we have to fight with a shopkeeper's weapon. This was Swadeshi which hit their pockets.

PARSI PRIEST'S VIEW.

Eravad Bode, a Parsi priest, said that a priest should not take part in politics of the ordinary dirty kind, or diplomacy. But it was the duty of every priest to join this movement which was based on religious principles. Apart from the political aspect, it was a soul purifying movement, teaching them self-control, silent suffering non-violence and love of mankind which were the principles of Zoroastrian religion.

The speaker said that Mahatmaji's life was a noble experiment in truth, and he had shown us the right way after a deep study of the Bhagvad Gita and the Vedas. The Parsis should not hesitate, because it was the way of truth. In pursuing the path of truth, they should not think of the consequences.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, said that the present movement had transformed the slavish mentality of the people into an independent mentality. An instance of this was the wonderful progress made by women who ten years ago never moved out of their homes. When women took part in anything, it was bound to succeed, because women's power was a 'Shakti' before which the mightiest Government must bend.

THEY CAN'T DO WITHOUT BRITISH.

Proceeding Dr. Dadachanji said it was a pity that there were still some Parsi men who were more cowardly than women and said that they could not do without the British. The Parsis must be prepared to make India free, and when that happens it was their greatest glory and pride. The attitude of the ultra-loyal Parsis was a libel of Dadabhai Naoroji who had declared that India should have sovereign status, and not Dominion Status or Damnation Status.

Concluding Dr. Dadachanji assured the Parsis that they would be still happier and prosperous under Swaraj, for the Hindus and Mussalmans who had been so friendly for so many hundred years would give them still better.

Even if it was otherwise, the Parsis would prefer to be the slaves of the Hindus or the Musalmans than of the British.

He warned his community against the mischievous propaganda carried on by the "Times" and the "Jame" to dissuade them from joining the Congress.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and other speakers.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, the audience cheering the names of Mahatmaji and other leaders.

JAYAKAR AS PEACE-MAKER ?

—:o:—

Mr. Jayakar has a sweet face, a sweeter voice and talks the sweetest language. He has been commissioned by the busy bodies in the Assembly to bring about a rapprochement between Lord Irwin and the Congress.

The whole quarrel is apparently taken to be nothing more than 'dampati kalaha' (quarrel between husband and wife), or that between a lover and his mistress. Mr. Jayakar is a novice in the art.

He should have consulted the veteran in the line, we mean Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who would have told him that the quarrel was not exactly on the amorous plane.—"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."

CASE AGAINST HARIMOHAN CHATTERJEE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 21.

Hearing of the case against Mr. Harimohan Chatterjee, under section 108 took place to-day when some witnesses gave evidence, after which the case was adjourned.—Free Press.

Mr. Chatterjee, who so long was in "C" class, has been transferred to the 'B' class to-day by the order of the Magistrate.—Free Press.

NO MORE TAPPING OF TODDY TREES IN MUNICIPAL LANDS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Corporation, the drink evil must be abolished.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Boman Behram moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner and he be requested to make a report within a month and in the meanwhile all the contracts be stopped. He was of opinion that the Corporation could not afford to pass over such a matter without considering the financial aspect of the matter.

Mr. Hirjibehedin seconded Mr. Boman Behram's amendment to get the Commissioner's view of the matter. He thought that liquor should be prohibited first and afterwards they could deal with toddy.

"NO PROHIBITION BY COMPULSION.

Mr. Soares thought they should not enforce a policy of prohibition by compulsion.

Dr. Solanke championed the cause of toddy sellers "whose condition had become pitiable owing to the picketing movement". Some of them who had come to Poona told him that if that was the kind of Swaraj they would get, they would better not have Swaraj at all.

Angry cries: "Please don't discuss Swaraj."

A "TEETOTALLER'S" OPPOSITION.

The people who advocated prohibition, he thought, were Brahmins and those who had never touched liquors. Let those who were abdicated to it be wiser and then they could enforce prohibition. The speaker was a teetotaller himself but opposed the measure on principle.

Mr. Maniar accord support to the original motion.

"GREATEST ENEMIES OF PROHIBITION."

The Municipal Commissioner said that had occasion to deal with the question of prohibition in the past and was partly responsible for the system of rationing initiated by Sir Chunilal Mehta. He experience told him that the greatest enemies of temperance were the extremists. Prohibition enforced in haste succeeded in doing more harm than good. He thought the proposition, if carried, would not be effective. They were only trying to lay their hands on an intoxicant which was less harmful. The liquor trade and foreign liquor shops were left severely alone.

Mr. Balubhai Desai: The Municipality has nothing to do with them.

The Commissioner went on to say that even 'bhang' and 'ganja' which were immensely harmful were passing unnoticed. The measure would only entail a loss to the Corporation and would not help to reduce the consumption of even a single ounce of toddy. A Congress volunteer had threatened him that they will cut all the trees lying in Municipal grounds and if they passed the measure it would be only to oblige the volunteers. Even if the measure was passed how were they going to prevent toddy being drawn from such trees. Were they going to maintain a staff for that?

"A SOCIAL TYRANNY."

The Corporation would be deprived of a valuable source of revenue which could only be supplement by increased taxation. "With what face can I suggest new taxes when I see Bombay on the verge of economic ruin" he said. He thought it was a sort of a social tyranny for those belonging to higher classes to whom liquor was anethema to advocate prohibition.

Regarding Mr. Boman Behram's suggestion to stop giving contracts for a month till he reported on it, the Commissioner said, that August was the best time when cocoanut trees yielded good toddy. They would lose customers if they postponed giving contracts.

Mr. Ibrahim Sarang repudiated the suggestion made by a speaker that toddy was a good tonic for the poor workers after a good day's work. He knew it gave them a terrible headache next morning.

Mr. Asavle supported the motion on behalf of the workers.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENTS.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that the Commissioner's argument were fallacious. "If the Government refuse to introduce prohibition should the Corporation sit with folded hands" he asked.

A member having moved a closure of the discussion, the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was put to vote first and declared lost.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then voted upon and it was found that 26 voted for the amendment and 32 members voted against it.

The Chairman declared the amendment lost when Mr. Mody demanded a poll, which also resulted in his amendment being defeated by 28 votes against 33.

The original resolution was declared carried amidst cheers.

AJMER CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

But Bulletin Comes Out As Usual.

AJMER, July 20.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops began here on the 15th inst. and has been going on ever since as a result of which several shopkeepers have got their stock of foreign cloth sealed. The local Government has brought out two handbills in which the merchants are asked to invoke the aid of the guardians of "Law and Order" and get the pickets arrested.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

The Police raided the Congress office under the Unauthorised News Sheets Ordinance. The search lasted for three hours. The Police took away Congress notifications and circulars, Congress Bulletins from different provinces and some printing material of the duplicator.

A pressing machine which cannot be used for printing was also taken away. Simultaneously with the raid at the Congress house, the house of Dr. Ambalal, Vice-President, P.C.C., the Sastu Sahitya Press and the Gandhi Ashram, Hatundi, were also searched.

The "Prakash" the cyclostyled organ of the Congress is appearing daily as usual but copies of are being seized from volunteers by the Police while selling.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN SURAT.

—:o:—

Kasturben Gandhi Addresses Children.

SURAT, July 20.

The whole city was busy practically for the whole night making preparations for the Boycott Week which commenced here to-day.

Posters for boycotting British and foreign goods were put up on every wall and every pillar

The streets of the city were resounding with the songs of the men, women and children, who were going round the city early in the morning.

The different bands of the singers gathered in a meeting on the river-side at 7-30 a.m. The huge white gathering solemnly took the oath of Swadesni. Dr. Dixit and Sjt. Kanajibhai, Presidents respectively of the Surat City and District Congress Committee, addressed the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, the crowd formed a procession and after going through the city for about an hour and a half they dispersed near the Congress Office.

At 3 p.m. a competition of little boys spinning their takils was arranged when prizes were distributed to the winners.

The children then went into a procession and attended a meeting specially arranged for them at 5 p.m. when Mrs. Kastoorbai Gandhi addressed them.

There will be a students' day on the 21st instant.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Crowd Dispersed By Lathi Charge.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Last night at about 11 o'clock a large crowd assembled in front of Wadvali Police Chowkey and the police forcibly dispersed it. Several persons were injured.

It appears that when a public meeting was held a cry of "thief" was raised. Those assembled chased three persons. One of them a Mahomedan took shelter in the police chowkey and the crowd demanded that fugitive be handed over to them but the policeman on duty thinking that the refugee would be beaten to death refused to hand him over. The crowd got excited and the policeman on duty phoned to his superior officers.

A police party in a motor bus arrived from the city lines which dispersed the crowd by a lathi charge. Deputy Police Superintendent and Sub-Inspector of the Division and Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee subsequently arrived. They pacified the people.

The injured refused to be sent to the Civil Hospital. They were sent to a private dispensary.—A.P.

TYPHOON HAVOC

—:o:—

92 Fishing Boats Missing

LONDON, July 21.

Tokio.—A message from Seoul says that casualties in typhoon are 58 dead and 83 missing on land. Ninety-two fishing boats with crew aggregating 500 have not been accounted for. The typhoon has played havoc in the towns on south east coast where seas were like tidalwave.—Reuter.

Spanish Rebels Deported To Azores.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 21.

Lisbon.—The Government communique states that 12 persons including three journalists charged with complicity in the recent conspiracy to overthrow government have been deported to the Azores.—Reuter.

"INDIA IS NOT GOING TO RELY ON ARGUMENTS ALONE."

(Continued from page 8.)

must be put down by all possible means and no Indian believes in the force of argument. That means that the British Government is not prepared to give anything to India.

WHAT SHOULD CONGRESS DO?

I have already shown what the declaration of July 9 is. But even assuming without admitting that the declaration of Nov. 1 what should the Congress do? There are three courses open to the Congress. The Viceroy has sent a challenge to the Congress. That challenge is, no matter how non-violent your movement is, we are going to crush it. The first course open to us is to surrender completely at the point of the bayonet and participate in the round table conference. The second course open to the Congress is to suspend the civil disobedience movement and give an opportunity to those friends who expect 'big things' from the round table conference. My opinion is clear and emphatic that the adoption of either of the courses would mean suicide for the Congress. It is letting down many thousands of our countrymen who are behind the prison walls and who have been suffering from lathi blows and bayonet charges. The Congress will cease to represent the millions of our countrymen the moment it adopts either of these and after, all the Government is determined to kill the Congress. What is more manly to commit suicide or to be killed in action? I therefore ask every man, woman and child of this country to accept the challenge of the Viceroy and go ahead with faith in God, faith in ourselves and in the justice and righteousness of our cause. Now or never is the questions for India. Let us have faith in ourselves. Believe me the masses of our country are ready for sacrifice. It is the diffidence of some of our leaders that is the curse of our country. Even Mahatma Gandhi did not expect the tremendous response that this movement is receiving to-day. This is a fight to the finish and he will be a traitor who will think of going back. Even after 150 years of foreign domination. India to-day is sufficiently equipped to feed 320 millions. It produces more than enough cotton to clothe all the 320 millions and it is a tragedy that, in spite of all this, millions of our countrymen should be without food or clothing. I hold, and every Indian holds, that the system of Government is responsible for this. If we have a system of Government under which there is an equitable distribution of the products of India we would not have been in this misery. Call it Swaraj, call it Dominion Status, call it Independence or Communism, that is the system of Government we want.

CONTROL OF ARMY.

We have heard a good deal about a subject about which I want to make reference to-night. We have been told that as a result of this conference India is going to get Dominion Status "minus" Army. Reservation of Army is the very negation of Dominion Status. One "minus" one means zero. Dominion Status "minus" Army means nothing, and our Liberal friends are so reasonable that they feel we are not prepared to take up the Army. There can be no peace and all talk about negotiations is futile unless complete control of the Army is given to India. All these talks of negotiations or peace are intended to divert our attention: I would therefore appeal to those who are determined to win Swaraj not to take any notice of these talks of peace or negotiations. When I was in England in 1927 these British politicians, leaders of parties, enquired of me whether India was prepared to take charge of the Army and all of them very rightly told me that so long as India was not prepared to assume control of the Army, India cannot have Dominion Status. But our Liberal friends don't realize that so long as the Army is reserved there is no Dominion Status. What is the Indian Army to-day? More than 2/3rd of Indian Army consists of Indians and the few thousand English troops that there are we have been crying for years to Indianise. Every province has enough material for the supply of soldiers and if to-morrow all the British troops were withdrawn from India there are thousands and thousands of Indians to enlist themselves in the service. When I have been talking these things to the authorities they ask me 'What about officers?' I have told them times without number that if the British nation values the partnership of India they should lend on our terms the required number of officers for our Army. These officers must be lent out to us. We shall fix the terms and conditions on which they shall serve our country. They shall be responsible to the Indian Legislature. The question is easy of solution: Where there is a will there is a way, but reasons, arguments and persuasions have not yet found a place in the dictionary of an Englishman. What is the use of telling us that we are not ready to take control of the Army. We are not children. We understand the game. You are not prepared to give us anything unless we create conditions in this country which would make it impossible for you to carry on, and this movement is intended to create such conditions in a non-violent manner. The rest is left to God. Let us do our duty.—"Leader."

A NEW ENGLISH WEEKLY FROM DELHI.

—:o:—

Mr. Horniman As The Editor.

DELHI, July 21.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has filed a declaration before the District Magistrate of Delhi as printer and publisher of a weekly paper called the "Herald", a new paper to be published in Delhi.

On making the declaration the maximum deposit of Rs. 2,000 was deposited on his behalf by the proprietors without applying for exemption.

The first issue of the "Herald" will be published on August 2.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Punjab War Council Member Arrested.

LAHORE, July 21.

The police made simultaneous raid this morning on the Ramgali Congress Office and on the houses of the President, Lala Desraj, and the cashier Lala Janakraj and seized certain documents including photographs.

The residence of Multaniram, member of the Punjab "War Council" (who is already under arrest), was also searched.—A. P.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR FIRING ON A PEACEFUL CROWD.

"Charge By Mounted Sowars With Lathis And Bayonets Was Barbarous."

MADRAS MAHAJAN SABHA COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

MADRAS, July 15.

The Committee appointed by the Madras Manajan Sabha to enquire into the shooting and other incidents in Madras on the 27th April, 1930, in connection with the public meeting held in the Tilak Ghat the same day have just submitted their report. The Committee held six sittings and recorded oral and written evidence of 21 witnesses including respectable ladies and gentlemen residing in Madras. The police tendered no evidence and the Commissioner of Police declined the invitation of the Committee to tender evidence and cross-examine the several witnesses.

POLICE EXCESSES.

About the incidents of the 27th April the report says that after the incidents of the 22nd and 25th April there was a great resurgence of public indignation against what were considered to be the excesses committed by the police and in response to the general feeling of the public on this matter a notice was circulated among the public and published on the papers announcing a meeting at the Triplicane Beach on the 27th April, in the evening, to consider the conduct of the police with reference to the incidents of the 22nd and the 25th.

MOB OPERATION PARTY ARRIVES.

By 6 p.m. that day the total number of people actually gathered at the meeting and alongside the marina numbered over 10,000. Soon a very strong reinforcement arrived consisting of the entire mob operation party of 200 constables, most of them armed with lathis, some with carbines and bayonets and also a sowar troop of 17 to 20 mounted men armed with lathis. It is alleged that some stone were thrown from the crowd and in reply to the stone-throwing first lathi charge was started. Finding that there was some disturbance along the road the Chairman got the main resolution passed and dissolved the meeting.

POLICE BEGIN.

As the people were dispersing the police marched on to the sands and made a lathi charge. Mounted men sometimes chased the crowd from the north to southwards and from south to northwards. "The galloping of mounted men with lathis over the huge peaceful and non-violent crowd", say the Committee, "must be considered entirely indefensible and barbarous. To illustrate the excessive and unwarranted nature of the attack we note the following additional points.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

The police with bayonets also took part in the attack. Not only were people who fell unconscious not helped, but even people who were carrying away the unconscious and the wounded by the police and could not escape were beaten until they fell down unconscious. Even the Washington lights at the meeting were broken by the police." After this was over and when the people were panic-stricken there were two cases of firing resulting in the death of three persons, one of whom was an Advocate of the High Court.

THE FINDINGS.

The following are the findings of the Committee:—

The firing could be justified only on two grounds, namely, self-defence or reasonable apprehension that the crowd would endanger public severely by looting and similar acts. We are of opinion that no justifying grounds existed on the evidence. In spite of the enormous crowds that attended the meeting and that were occupying the side-walls and the road itself, no attempt was made by the police either to regulate traffic or to divert it from the Marina Road.

NO WARRANT FOR SHOOTING.

The first lathi charge by men on foot and by mounted sowars would have been unnecessary if traffic had been diverted and the police had kept at a distance from the crowd. The fact that some people in the crowd threw stones did not in our opinion warrant the police attack on the crowd at this or any subsequent stages.

The charge by men on foot with lathis and bayonets and by mounted sowars without notice to the crowd was uncalled-for and barbarous. The alleged attack with stones by the crowd stationed within the Presidency College cricket grounds is unintelligible and the police firing into this compound was apparently due to panic.

The police firing on the Pycroft's Road would have been unnecessary if after dispersing the crowd on the sands they had retired into the Presidency College and allowed the crowd to run away as they were doing.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

There is no warrant for the statement that the Choolai Mill-hands were present as a body in the crowd. The statement that the mill-hands were present in a body which however is incorrect appears to have largely influenced the action of the police at the various stages.

The report is signed by Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arkiaswamy Mudaliar, ex-Minister to the Government of Madras, Messrs. V. Ramdas Pantulu and Shivaprakasa Mudaliar.—Free Press.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIA'S IMPRISONED LEADERS.

Why Beckett Created Scene In Commons.

LONDON, July 17.

The Special Correspondent of the "Liberty" Cables:—

I met Mr. Beckett a few minutes after the incident and he kindly gave the following exclusive interview to 'Liberty' and through it a message to his imprisoned friends in India. He said:—

"Mr. Brockway and myself have been very much concerned ever since the trouble started in India. When Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal were here we were very friendly with them and I began to understand that India is more of comradely spirit and when I was in South Africa I met Mr. Manilal Gandhi and we felt like comrades.

If some of my comrades in England had been put into prison I should have done my best to make every form of protest open to me. I regard myself as much pledged to Pandit Jawaharlal and Pandit Motilal as to Messrs Maxton, Kinley and other comrades of the Left-Wing.

We have tried by every reasonable means to get the debate in the House but the three front benches—Labour, Conservative and Liberal—are determined to carry on the campaign of repression without allowing the House of Commons to discuss it.

When I think of my five thousand friends, the best flower of India put into prison by the Labour Government and of the disgraceful scenes in Peshawar, Sholapur, Calcutta and Bombay I can visualise from my own experience what they are in reality.

The only way left to us to draw the attention of the British public and send our messages of sympathy to our imprisoned Indian comrades was the method we took this afternoon.

WEAKNESS

If you are easily tired, depressed, lacking in strength and vitality, nervous and irritable, it is probably your own fault because, needing fresh and reinvigorated blood. You have neglected to make use of the obvious remedy

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GUJRATI STRI SAHAKARI MANDAL

—:o:—

The first general meeting of the shareholders, after the Mandal was registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act, was held at the Servants of India Society, under the presidency of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the Mandal.

The meeting adopted the report of the work done by the Provisional Committee, and elected new Managing Committee for the year 1930-31.

The report read out by Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla, the Hon. Secretary, showed that the Committee enlisted 117 members and was able to collect Rs. 2,042 from them, besides Rs. 200 as small deposits from some of the Committee members and sympathisers. The Mandal began its business from December, 1929, and since that day it was growing gradually. The Mandal through its stores was able to effect sales of Rs. 6,500 up to the end of June, and made a profit of nearly Rs. 350, but as it had to undergo the preliminary expenditure, the net profit at the end of the term was Rs. 40 about.

The Mandal at present has rented a room at the Servants of India Society, ground floor, and with the paid salesman is able to conduct the stores for the whole day. It is kept open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The articles stocked in the stores are genuine Swadeshi, and consist of saries, towels, patals, cloth pieces, soaps, stationery, etc.

MUSINGS FROM AN EASY CHAIR.

—:o:—

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, AKOLA)

Lack of faith is the one supreme charge laid against the modern man and modern woman. If we look back, even, a decade, we find the difference—the difference in the degree of convictions. Whether it was religion or philosophy, art or politics, custom or manners, our forefathers adhered to an opinion with a pertinacity and fervency to which we cannot lay claim, to-day. They not only held an opinion, but were frank enough to describe all those who differed from them as downright blackguards.

Why is it that in every realm of thought, in every department of life, the intensity of our convictions is lessening? Why is our faith weakening with our progress in civilization.

This is principally due to the new outlook of toleration, which is gripping us, to-day. The vast and varied changes in science, in philosophy, in the time-honoured theories of economics and politics, in religious beliefs, in the conception of truth, that are taking place, with lightening rapidity, all around the modern man have convinced him that there is nothing like the last word in this life. The startling inventions of science daily remind him of Napoleon's dictum, that the word impossible should be found in the dictionary of fools.

The impossibilities of yesterday, television, radiography, heavy-than-air aviation, are the evident truths of to-day. If the atom is indivisible to-day, it may be divided to-morrow, and, thus, release limitless energy for the use of man, energy sufficient to move mountains. Ectogenesis, the process of growing babies in bottles on a laboratory bench, of which the scientists are dreaming, at present, may become an accomplished fact, in the near future.

This has given rise to a tendency of the mind, which refuses to look upon anything as final. If there is no finality in belief, there can be no fervency in faith or ardour in convictions.

This outlook has, further, brought toleration in its wake. The modern man is more prepared to agree to differ than his forbears. The possibility of error in his belief, in his judgment, is ever present in his mind. Every now and then, he is apt to cry with Sir Roger "Much can be said on both sides."

Man to-day is less dogmatic and opinionative, because he is less firm in his faith. Firmness of faith cannot but lead to fanaticism, the chief characteristic of the age from which the world has only, recently, emerged.

This demolition of the vast fabric of faith is, no doubt, gradually impairing the vitality of man's actions. Burning faith, alone, is the motive power of human endeavour. It is also breeding indecision. What comes out in this era of compromise, in most discussions on political, philosophical, religious, or social problem is, seldom, a definite argument at all, but "a sort of detached nature-study, as if we were watching and describing the flight of birds." But this is the price we have to pay for catholicity, for toleration, for broad-mindedness, for the attempt to see the other man's point of view.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

—:o:—

(BY JOHN MASEFIELD.)

I first met Dr. Robert Bridges at Yattendon a good many years ago, when he was not quite sixty. I remember him very clearly, as he sat sprawled in a garden settle, in an easy attitude full of grace, with a dog across his feet, while he discussed, in his eager, hesitant speech, the exact pronunciation of the word "decay". Later, I had to write to him about certain matters, and learned the welcoming charm of his manner towards young men.

I first came to know him well in the early summer of 1914, before the outbreak of the War. If I had been a painter, I would then have painted him in his home at Chilswell, surrounded by his family, as the fine flower of English life, for indeed no household that I have seen held so much of what is best in the English character.

He was then not quite seventy years old, but like a young man in appearance and activity. I had been told that he had been the handsomest boy and the handsomest undergraduate of his time he was then without any doubt the handsomest man. He was tall, straight and powerful, with the ease of movement which comes from trimness and proportion, as well as from much exercise. What struck me most was the extraordinary living beauty of his hair, which was worn rather long, and was very abundant, though grey. Someone mentions the great beauty of Keats's hair. I have seen no other man's hair, except Rupert Brooke's, which gave me such a sense of beauty. It gave great glory to a very noble head.

Apart from the hair, the beauty of the face was in the eyes, which were at once shrewd and full of mirth. A mirthful "blessing of relaxes" was apparent in the ease of his costume, the soft slouch hat, the shirt open at the throat, and the shoe-laces usually (in those days) untied. When at home he was always comfortably dressed for sitting in the sun or for a picnic up the river. Let it not be thought that he was untidy, he was distinguished, like the Ragged Robin among flowers.

He gave the double impression of being the best, and of coming from the best of the past, from the old, prosperous, simple England, of wooden ships, good farms, choice gardens, piety and culture. The simplicity of that age was in the beauty of his body and of his mind.

He was profoundly equipped for life. He was a scholar and a scientist, a musician and an athlete, having these four powers in full measure. He was, perhaps, always more ready to talk of these matters than of his own chosen and exquisite art of poetry. He was a good practical gardener (especially fond of his rock-garden, it seemed to me) and had been a competent carpenter. He wrote at speed the most beautiful hand of modern times, or the three most beautiful hands (according to the pains he was taking).

All the legends about Shakespeare are somewhat to the man's discredit; all the legends about Robert Bridges are concerned with his excellences; as, that he was the handsomest man; that he was the only poet who ever caught a crocodile in the Nile single-handed; that he was the only man in England who could crack Brazil nuts with his teeth on his eighteth birthday; and that he had been for years the best doctor for children in all London.

For nearly three full generations of men he impressed his fellows with the idea of beauty and of excellence. What seemed aloofness in him was but the cover of a soul most radiant, kindly and merry. Of all the distinguished souls of this time his was the most mirthful. If I had to choose an image that would show England at her best, I would choose one from the days of our first meeting, when I saw him in the porch of his house, surrounded by his family, in the beauty of the English summer, himself the happiest and the most beautiful thing in all the happy scene.—"The Author."

LAHORE TRANK EXPLOSION

—:o:—

Owner Flies Away.

LAHORE, July 21.

An explosion occurred in a trunk belonging to a Sikh youth who had placed it in a shop prior to purchasing refreshments. The Sikh fled after the explosion and has not yet been traced. The trunk contained explosive chemicals and a pair of rubber gloves.—A. P.

GLORY FOR OUR ADI K. SETT !

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Adi K. Sett's stirring appeal in the "Times of India" to fly the Union Jack has thrilled me—a rank anarchist, complete with bomb and red shirt—thru and thru. I have learned the error of my naughty ways thru just once reading his appeal, so throbbing with pathos and patriotism. My reading it twice actually brought big tears to my eyes and a wonderful vision came befroe them—a glorious specimen of manhood 6'-6" tall, wonderfully chiseled profile, dark lustrous eyes, lovely curly hair, and biceps as only Hercules could have boasted, waving the glorious Union Jack most majestically.

This had such an ennobling effect on an anarchist like me, this reading, that I have had a miraculous inspiration on which I crave leave to proclaim thru your hospitable columns:—

The European, Devonian, Yorkshirian and other Associations should hold a mammoth procession with India's greatest living Patriot—Adi K. Sett—leading with a Union Jack in hand.

That day all the churches, chapels and cathedrals should hold thanksgiving services and solemnly pray all day and observe a fast.

The processionists should stop at the Oval, place Adi, the Saviour of India, on a raised platform, and allow the already over-awed public to "graze" on his patriotic charms. The soul force that usually oozes out of such marvels of dynamic personality, will melt the heart of the vilest of these dirty native Congresswallas, he will tear the tricolour to shreds and stamp on it, and take up the Union Jack and kiss it; he will tear down all 'Boycott British Goods' placards and put up 'Buy British Goods' and be proud of it; he will forget to shout his terrorist slogans and shout. "Up, up with the Union Jack; down with Swaraj; "We are British" (By breeding if not by birth), and the Civil Disobedience Movement will be instantly transformed into the Civil Obedience Movement. In fact, there will be a miracle the 'Examiner' and the 'Oriental Watchman' are so anxiously awaiting.

All the troops will throw away their rifles, the lathis will be burnt, and Haig, Healy, Hotson, Stewart, and the police sergeants will be gambolling and holding hands with the "new Britishers" in the Esplanade Maidan. The Yacht Club and the Bombay Club and the Bombay Gymkhana will rush to have the privilege of making Mr. Adi K. Sett their Honorary President, and peace, perfect peace will reign ever after.

This is my most humble suggestion and it is up to the lovers of law and order, Europeans, Devonians, Yorkshiremen, and others, to come forward and proclaim this Saviour—Mr. Adi K. Sett.—Yours, etc.,

"ONCE AN ANARCHIST, NOW A LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT."

Bombay, July 21.

LOCAL BODIES & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Goverlnment's Threat.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following circular to local bodies:—

Government desire to remind Municipalities and other local bodies that they have been created not only to train the people in the art of local self-Government but also to relieve Government of the direct administration of certain matters of mainly local interest. Local bodies are therefore an integral part of the system of administration. That system can only continue to function if the various subordinate authorities on which administrative duties have been devoted work in harmony with Government and co-operate with it in carrying on the administration.

Recently a tendency has been observed on the part of some local bodies to support or publicly express sympathy with the advocates of Civil Disobedience or the promoters of movements directed against the authority of Government. Government wish to make it clear that it will be impossible for them to continue to afford assistance from the public revenues to local bodies which commit themselves to lines of action which are likely seriously to affect those revenues or withhold that loyal co-operation with Government in the discharge of their duties without which, the work of general administration must suffer.

They are most reluctant to curtail in any way the benefits for which local bodies and through them the public depend on them, but if in any case such action becomes necessary, they hope that the electorate will understand that it is the consequence of returning to local bodies persons who are likely to commit them to objectionable courses of action.

INDIAN WOMAN'S DAYS OF GLORY.

(Continued from page 4.)

starts from the year 800 for her and continues in the year 1930. The Hindu woman's glorious period was over by 900 A.D. By this time she was subjugated, suppressed and enslaved. Besides the evidence of foreign travellers we have the evidence of Medhatithi commentator of Manu in the year 900 A.D. who clearly disapproves of the way woman was being cheated out of her inheritance.

During the post-Buddhic period and the Mahomedan period the Hindu woman continued to occupy the position to which she was forced down. The civilised British came. Her lot has been no better, instead a great deal worse. She had laws like restitution of conjugal rights passed against her. Prohibition of Sutee is not like Himalayas or Ganges. The prestige of the Government cannot be founded for ever on one social measure.

LITTLE RELIEF SO FAR.

The courts of justice, instead of being flexible as in olden times, have become stiff; and have gone against the woman following the wrong advice of misguiding Pandits. She is denied divorce, although permitted by the old law-givers under 17 different conditions including incompatibility of temper between husband and wife. Over bills like the civil marriage bill they have demanded unanimity of opinion in the legislatures although mixed marriages produced the greatest seers in the Hindu religion. A fisherwoman gave Vyas, the compiler of Vedas and Bhawagita, to the Hindus; an untouchable woman gave Parashar and Vasishta was born of the unmentionable woman—all three great figures in the Hindu religion, seer, philosopher, and law-giver.

In reviving public controversy over the Sarda Bill the Government are proving themselves no better than the most degenerat law-mongers of an ancient days For it was by the subtle institution of child marrioge against all our Shastras and ancient medical opinion, with which the modern medical opinion fully agrees, that woman was brought to her lowest depths.

The Indian woman has realised that her best friend are the Swarajist Congressmen who say that if the Shastras are with us well and good; if not so much the worse for Shastras and all glory to her for being the backbone of the present movement.

A FALSE NOTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in to-day's "Times of India" the following lines under the caption of "A beggar's song":—

"Yeh Gandhika Charka chalane padega
(This spinning wheel of Gandhi will have to be worked)
Yeh Goronko London bhagane padega.
(These White will have to be hunted out to London).

This is the Congress creed taught to the people and ....."

Let me tell distinctly to Mr. Jacob B. Israel that he is misinforming people about the Congress creed. The Congress never teaches people to sing such songs nor is the above song heard by the above gentleman in a B. B. and C. I. Railway local train, being sung by a blind beggar, is written by the authority of the Congress. It is written by a certain individual of the public and the Congress has nothing to do with it. But just to show his ignorance, Mr. Jacob B. Israel has blamed the Congress for it. For each and every act done by a certain individual of the public on his own responsibility; it is a tendency now-a-days of these so-called loyalists to attribute it to the Congress, in order to lower the influence and position of the Congress in the eyes of the public.—Yours etc.,

G. L. T.

July. 18.

CHARKHA PROCESSION IN KITTUR.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

KITTUR, July 17.

The Congress volunteers carried a grand Charka puprocession through the streets of the town and conveyed the Mahatmaji's message of utilising Charkha for the upplift of the country. Since 15th instant local school boys have been observing Satyagraha for placing Mahatmaji's photo in the school building. The school authorities are adamant, consequently the boys have boycotted the school.

The local Congress Secretary, Sjt. S. D. Ingale, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ingle offered no defence in accordance with the Congress creed. A fine of Rs. 25 was also imposed by the Magistrate but Mr. Ingle expressed unwillingness to pay the same upon which magistrate stated that the matter was left to the Government to effect recovery. Many people assembled at the court to hear the judgment. The trying magistrate was much impressed with the peaceful attitude of Mr. Ingle. On delivery of judgment Mr. Ingle was garlanded in the court immediately.

Amusements.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GALA OPENING THURSDAY, AT 6 AND 9-30 P. M.

GLI T- tering

SWORD

Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including

MISS GULAB, MISS DURGA, VAMANRAO Etc.

A Glorious Spectacle of the Heroic Past.

PROF. DEODHAR'S Indian Orchestra will play the musical accompaniment to the Picture.

SHRI KRISHNA SUPER PRODUCTION.

RATES Rs. 2, 1, As. 12, 8, 4, Plus Tax.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 21.

Ranfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 21-7-30 Colaba Point 0.15", Fort 0.28", J. J. Hospital 0.71"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 34.41", Fort 37.63", J. J. Hospital 34.06".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 55.19", Fort 67.29," J. J. Hospital 53.57."

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 40.49," Fort 53.82", J.J. Hospital 42.63".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21-7-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.673 inches (.011 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.55

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 35 per cent.

Direction of wind at 3 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 328 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.70 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 24.43 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 350 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 19 hours 7mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 21.

Central India 235 bales
Barsi-Nagger 62 bales
Berar 277 bales
Rajputana 63 bales
Compta-Dharwar 647 bales
Tinnevelly and Cambodia 73 bales
Cotton 1,357 bales
Wheat 16,757 cwts.
Linseed 564 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 736 cwts.
Gingelly seeds 337 cwts.
Poppy seeds 8 cwts.
Groundnuts 7,108 cwts.
Castorseeds 472 cwts.
Rice 44,483 cwts.
Myrabolams 727 cwts.
Mowraseeds 385 cwts.
Gram 225 cwts.
Joowar 674 cwts.
Bajree 1,150 cwts.
Coal 1,330 tons.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 21.

Bar Silver 46/7/0
Ashad 46/7/0
Shravan 43/15/0
Teji Mandi Shravan 1/4/0
Tone: Quiet.

—:o:—

GOLD.

Bombay, July 21.

Ready Bar 21/10
Ashad delv 21/10
Shravan 21/9/3
National Bank 22/1
Chartered Bank 21/12
Sovereigns 13/9/6

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-15 and 10 p.m.

CONTINUED SECOND WEEK.

THE

Desert Song

Featuring

JOHN BOLES
CARLOTTA KING

The Singing Sensation of Four Continents.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
One Grand Hilarious Riot of Mirth.

REGINALD DENNY IN

ONE HYSTERICAL NIGHT

When Denny goes to what he thinks is a masquerade and meets Salome, Sherlock Holmes, William Tell and Captain Kid—all living up to their costumes, he thought there was something wrong—and there was.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Story of a Great Love
JANET GAYNOR
and
CHARLES FARRELL
In

"STREET ANGEL"

Let "Street Angel" transport you to the Seventh Heaven of Delight.

RIALTO CINEMA

THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RAMON NOVARRO
in
THE FLYING FLEET.
Thrills, Drama, Romance!

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METROTONE NEWS

MOVIETONE ACT
(The Wedding of the Painted Doll)

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 21.
City of Kimberly, Metclap, New York.
Potter, Karson, New York.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.
Baron Napier, Maclay, Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.
July 22nd.
Branksome Hull, Ferguson, Hull.
City of Venice, Brown, New York.
Tottori Maru, Jnada, Karachi.
LOADING.
July 21.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer City of Kimberly for New York.
Steamer Lauterfels for Hamburg.

S S City of Kimberly:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Kimberly, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M. Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Potter:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Napier:—The James Mackintosh Coy's steamer Baron Napier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Branksome Hall:—The J F. Coy's steamer Branksome Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S City of Venice:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Venice, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
MONDAY, 20TH JULY 1930.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Potter, N.F. N.F L Edwards Ld.
6 Lauterfels 3849, NF, 24-7 L Edwards.
8 Ockenfels Dunkirk, NF, L Edwads.
14 Genova. Genoa, 25-7, L T and M Italiana.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7 M M & Co.
11 Frekieve, Karachi 26-7, M M & Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa 1-8, L, T. & M. Italiana.
VICTORIA DOCK
2 Cl. Macbride. Coast Ports 24-7 J Finlay and Co.
6 Jalarashmi, Rangoon, 25-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore, Japan, 24-7, M M and Co.
9 Branksome Hall, Karachi 21-7 J Finlay and Co.
12/13 Gurna, N.F. 23-7, M M and Co.
14 Lalita, Cochin, 20-7, M S Co.
15 Janaki, Karachi, 20-7, M S Co.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.
3 Barjora, P Gulf 23-7 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah 25-7, M M & Co
10/11 City of Kimberley, Madras 23-7 F F Campbel & Co.
PRINCESS DOCK.
A Chinkoa, NF, NF, M M and Co.
B Nurjehan, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Ahmedi, Karachi, 23-7, S Hassum and Co.
Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Canara, Rangoon, 24-7, M M and & Co.
L M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.
K Bandra, Busrah NF, M M & Co.
STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 1-8.30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
Burdwan 8.8-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
C/Wellington 22-7-30 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.
FROM GENOA
Riow 19-7.30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Parvati, 17-7-30.
Clan Macbride 18-7-30.
Bandra, 18-7-30.
Lalita 18-7-30.
Jalarashmi 19-7-30.
Janaki 19-7-30.
Jehangir 19-7-30.
Ahmedi 19-7-30.
Irrawadi 19-7-30.
City of Venice 19-7-30.
Kondekerk 19-7-30.
Naldera by carts 19-7-30.
Genova 18-7-30.
Mooltan (by carts) 18-7-30
Tottori Maru 21-7-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
Genoa, 25-7-30, M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Vasna, 25-7-30 M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, 24-7-30, T M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Lauterfels, 24-7-30 L Edward Ld
Trekevia, 26-7, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.
Jehangir NF T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3,504 Last J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, 3851 Karson, L Edward Ld.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ockenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Kondekerk 3,632, Baker, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Trekavie, 3,231 Kent, M M & Co.
Lanterfels, 3849, Yager, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4,085, Bongamino M Italiana.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Alipore, 4,231, Dawson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,377, Hughes M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,377, Toresn, M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 2,157 Kavi T M & Co.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 8721 McLean M M & Co.
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Baron Cornegie 1904 Morrison T M and Co.
Benton 2582 Odam Graham T Co.
Baron Napier 2,217 Maclay, James Mackintosh Co.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 21.
S S Rawalpindi for London:—200 cwts pepper, Thos Cook and Sons: 10 cwts brassware M M & Co.; 9 cwts fish mows H A Mohmad and Co. 200 cwts kang grains M Bhuta & Co.; 33 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co. 1 case cotton prints, Cox & King's Ld.; 16 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai & Co.; 2 bales animals skin S. Joomabhoy, 1 bale animal skin. Cox & King's Ld.; 8 bales animal skin J Faizullah; 24 bales animal skin, S Abdulla & Co. 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox & King's Ld. 12 bales woollen carpets A K Aghajan; 18 bales woolen carpets I. Faizullah;
For Marseilles:—93 cwts turmerie E Virji & Co.; 18 bales sawri cotton, J Suchedina & Co.
For Jaffa:—35 bales cotton twist A H Diab.
S S Trekeive for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.
S S Koundkirk for Hamburg:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M. Nathoo, 5 bales hemp, M Nissim.
For Malmo:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp:—55 bales hemp. M Nissim; 98 bales hemp, H Damodar & Co.
S S City of Vence for Liverpool—101 bales wool raw M Motilal; 16 bles wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 143 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co., 77 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co. 68 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 25 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation 88 bales wool raw, M, Nissim; 13 bales G Suchedina; 12 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 45 bales wool raw, K M Nathoo; 15 bales Eastern Wool Tdg. Co. 9 bales wool raw, Clarke & Smith Ld. 18 bales Cox & King's Ld. 51 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell & Co.
S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwts casein, Indian Produce Export Co. 24 cases bristles M M & Co. 248 bales cotton raw, Textile Product Ld.
For Antwerp—55 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.
For Hull—8000 cwts castor seed Strausss &: Co.
For Bremen:—1 bale wool raw, M M & Co.
S S Potter for New York:—501 cwts gum karaya P E Bros. 50 bales cotton thread waste J Cunlal & Co.
For Philadelphia:—4000 cwts. myrabollam Kalyandas Bros. 60 bales cotton thread waste J Cunlal and Co.
S S Genova for Genoa:—1,000 cwts linseed Gorio Ld.; 385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 24 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Port Said:—115 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil 159 bales cotton twist A H Diab; 140 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co.
For Tripoli:—12 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.
For Alexandreta:—95 bales cotton twist, A H Diab; 25 bales cotton yarn W H Brady & Co.
S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.
For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld. 100 bales cotton raw, V Varumsey & Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 21.
S S Bandra, Agents M M & Co.:
From Mohmerah:—272 bls wool, 103 bgs. khaskhas, 45 bgs skin, 80 bgs wheat, 23 bgs. gum.
From Busrah:—1,037 bgs. wheat.
From Bushire:—221 carbags Rose water, 10 bgs gum googar, 103 bgs. Almonds 21 bgs almonds kernals; 94 bgs cumin, 12 bgs. C. seeds; 70 bgs. poppy seed, 30 bgs. zira.
From B'Abbas:—28 jottas Assofoetida, 12 bgs. zira, 13 bgs kishmish.
From Muscat—1080 bgs sardines 90 bags dates.
From Karachi:—8230 bgs wheat 27 bgs Bajree; 85 bgs kishmish 22 bgs Appricots. 72 bgs gram shell, 14 bgs fish mawra, 11 bgs fish.
SS Karova Agents M M & Co.:
From Durban:—40 bgs extract, 25 cases oranges.
From Mozambique:—106 bgs. Nopupa seeds, 212 bgs beans 478 bgs. cowries.
From Zanzibar:—50 cases milk.
From Mombassa:—1000 bgs soda 190 logs mohga wood, 83 b'dles. cloves, 32 bdles scrap, 9,067 bales cotton.
From Seychelles:—1,000 horgs cocos de wet.
S S Genoa. Agents M Italina & Co.:—
From Genoa:—15 cases camphor, 118 cases silk yarn, 166 cases motor covers, 131 case smachinery 39 cases wacoroni, 50 cases flour. 115 cases vermouth, 50 cases moscato paints, 20 cases mineral water, 6565 tiles, 207 dues dyes.
From Naples:—5531 bags potatoes. 38 bags preserves 100 pcs. stoves.
From Aden:—52 cases gum Bhesobole. 15 cases gum Myrah. 21 cases cow hides, 32 cases Alkali. 15 nos. empty drums.
S S Jalarashmi. Agents S S N. Co.:—
From Moulmein:—23234 bgs rice 95 bgs betel nuts.
From Rangoon:—5,970 bgs rice.
From Colombo:—10 bgs rice.
From Cochin:—84 bdles mats. 80 bags ginger.
From Calicut:—25 jottas coir yarn. 145 bags cocoanuts 128 bales cotton.
S S Gurna. Agents M M & Co.:—
From Calcutta:—3944 bags rice. 160 bales jute twain, 435 bales gunnies 293 bales H. Cloth, 2,797 bgs tea, 372 bales paper, 656 bgs. betel nuts, 1,346 drums paint, 1,200 drums linseed oil 30 drums Lub. oil, 570 drums Lead, 296 pces. metal ingots. 60 pcs jute gasketting 199 cases medicine; 66 cases hardware 35 cases soap, 22 cases drugs 89 cases wireless goods, 7,297 cases pipes, 30 cases cotton waste. 883 nos drums, 500 drums linseed oil, 78 cases manila rope, 50 rolls roofing felt. 65 cases mineral water 20 cases Biscuits.

—:o:—

THE SEED TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
—:o:—
Castorseeds September 41/10 Lowest Rs. 41/6. Closing Rs. 41.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Texas Drought Causes Anxiety.

MARKET DEPENDING ON WEATHER.

Bombay, July 21.
As usual absence of rain and continued dry weather over Western and Central Cotton Belts and more particularly over Texas is causing anxiety. Operators have adopted caution and there is absence of usual selling. The market entirely depends upon weather and while a belief is gaining ground that prolongation of the present dry weather is likely to harden prices, there seems one thing certain that owing to small speculative interest temporarily prices may be pushed higher, but in view of statistical weakness of the situation and poor trade condition, there is little chance for any sustained improvement in prices. The amount of the damage done of the dry weather must be small, but its sentimental effect and sold-out condition of the market is telling more on prices. Unless supplies dry raway, we think it unsafe to follow advance too boldly and prefer scalping operations. On Saturday the New York market ruled quiet but firm. Prices advanced on unfavourable Western Belt forecast and covering by shorts. The market closed at a rise of 18 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 13.65c.
The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points to 13.20 c.
The Liverpool cotton futures market was feverish on reports of absesce of rain and prices instead of opening at a rise of 8 points on parity with overnight New York closing, opened at a rise of 11 points. There was good enquiry and the session ended in a rise of 16 points. Middling American spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 7.74 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.
Empire cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 13 points while Egyptian prices recorded a rise of 22 points.
PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. October Highest 13.58 lowess 13.46.
N. Y. December Highest 13.74 (at the close) lowest 13.64 (10-41 a.m.)
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—
"Dry weather Central and Western Belt causing advance; unless we have rain market will go higher."
Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm. Prices advanced on unfavourable Western Belt forecast and covering by shorts."
Liverpool:—"Drought Texas causing anxiety."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Liverpool, July 19.
July close at 7s. 4-1/8 up 1¾d.
Oct. close at 7s. 5¾d. up 1¾d.
Dec. close at 7s. 6¾d. up 1¾d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
July per bushel doll. ...90¼ up 1¾
Sept. per bushel doll. 93¼ up 1½.
Dec. per bushel doll. 99 up 1½.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Aug. 17.75 up 85.
Sept. 17.85 up 85.

WHEAT CABLE.
"Good buying on account of disappointing Canadian reports and drought American North-West wheunce main source of supply near future market dependant their action and weather."

LINSEED OIL CABLE.
"Probably a little above value compared with other commodities. Tendency rather easier."

—:o:—

PRODUCE MARKET.
—:o:—
Bombay, July 21.
Linseed September 10/1/6
Wheat September 5/4/3
Ground nuts 8/5
Cotton seed 3/3
Linseed Spot 10/2
Castorseed September 40/12/6
Castorseed June 3/3
Rape seed 9/14.

FUTURE WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.
—:o:—
The American Government long range weather forecast for the period 20th to 24th inst., is as follows:—"Thunder Storms. A great storm period for all points west, south and east. Destructive lightning and hail at many points in southern and middle Atlantic States. Stormy over northwest."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, July 21.
Being influenced by firm advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 228-8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was some initial selling which depressed prices to Rs. 227-4, but increased buying hardened prices to Rs. 229. Liverpool opening cables were quiet at a decline of points and rates in the local market ruled quiet. Prices after declining to Rs. 225/4. Closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J.-A. 193/8.
Broach A.-M. 226.
Oomra July 7††/8.
Oomra D.-J. 186/8.
Bengal July 150.
Bengal D.-J. 164.

—:o:—
READY COTTON SALES.
—:o:—
200 Textile mill Aligarh 159
101 Don mill Naserabad 150
100 P. R. Vakharia Arht 169
100 Do. Shegaon 169
100 Do. Anjangaon 169
100 Do. Ellichpur 172
100 Bambay and Co. Yeotmal 165
100 Bussan & Co. Dharwa 165
100 Do. Khamgaon 171
100 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 170½
100 Do. Khandua 173½
55 Japan Trading Co. Ranala 167
Ralli Bros. Halda 167
100 Do. Dhamangaon 165
100 Oshman Suleman Paley 199
1945/55 Rs. 100-110?U9F U9½h m ff

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
—:o:—
No Threat To Crop.

Business has been quiet during the past week. Trade buying and covering developed when prices approached 12.50 cents for October new, but neither trade requirements nor bullish features in weather and crop advices seemed strong enough to promote buying on advances. Advances were met with renewed selling, promoted by continued trade depression, and there was some selling early in the week on reports of moderating temperatures, together with showers in the Eastern section. Showers have been reported in the central belt, and at a few points in Texas, but rain is still needed in the greater parts of the central and western belts, and this has checked selling on better weather in the eastern belt. The market at present evidently sees no such threat to the crop as would obviously outweigh the increased world's carry-over and prevailing trade conditions.—(Reuter.)

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 21.
B. C. Rate T T 1/6 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July/Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July/Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 102 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.86 9/16 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 21st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 19th inst.
London/Paris 123.60 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.800 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.03 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 18th inst. £4-5-1 1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 7/8 18th inst. 15 7/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 3/4 18th inst. 15 3/4 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/8 18th inst. 34 1/2 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 2 7/16 per cent 18th inst. 2 7/16 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 3/4 per cent 18th inst. 2 3/4 per cent 19th inst.
Imprial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3½ per cent 3 mos. 3½ per cent. 6 mos. 3½ per cent 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 21.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1937-38 Rs. 90/11
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 99/11
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/2
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/10.
Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/15/0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 100/10/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Featureless. Market quiet with small business passing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 21.
3 months 2 7/10 per cent.
6 months 2/3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3/1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3/1/2 per cent.
One month 3/1/2 per cent
Three months 3/1/2 per cent.
Six months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Quiet.

MULJI JETHA MARKET TO CLOSE FOR 1-1/2 MONTHS?
—:o:—
A move to close the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market for a period of one month and a half has been made by some members with a view to give an impetus to the boycott movement.
The question will be discussed at a general meeting to be held in the Market Hall on Tuesday at 5 p.m.

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JUPITER GENERAL

has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL

will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

"India Is Not Going To Rely On Arguments Alone."

JUDGE IRWIN ONLY BY HIS PUBLIC ACTS.

Vithalbhai Patel Challenges Viceroy.

BENARES, July 17.

The following is the full text of Mr. V. J. Patel's speech delivered at Benares before an audience of about 25,000 people, a summary of which has alrady appeared in the "Chronicle.":—

I appeal to my Liberal friends and those who dream of the round table conference to honestly. declare that the Mahatma is the only representative of this country who can deliver the goods. It is their duty to tell the Government once and for all that unless Mahatma Gandhi goes to the conference they and other self-respecting Indians will not join the round table conference. But let us for one moment examine more critically the declaration made by the Viceroy on the 9th July. It cannot be that our Liberal friends and others have not read or understood it but they don't want to understand it.

Lord Irwin tells us that he has not allowed his judgment to be deflected by the gravity of the present situation in India to the right or to the left. I agree with him that he has not allowed his judgment to be deflected by the gravity of the situation prevailing in India to the right, but I am bound to oversve after a study of the declaration that he has allowed his judgment to be deflected to the left, and that not because of the situation of India but because of the relative position of parties in England. In more than one essential particular the Viceroy has gone back from his declaration of Nov. 1.

REPRESENTATION AT R.T.C.

In the first place in the declaration of Nov. 1 he had made it clear that the conference would be held between the representatives of India and his Majesty's Government. If you read the declaration of July 9 you would find without difficulty that the conference is now intended to be held between the representatives of India and the representatives of all the political parties in England. That is to say, the representatives of the Conservatives headed by Mr. Churchill and the Liberals headed by Sir John Simon are going to sit in that conference. That is one essential change for the worse in the present declaration. When I have been dealing with these two declarations please do not be under the impression that I care for either of these two. I only want to emphasize my surprise that our Liberal friends should have welcomed this declaration.

TWO INTERPRETATIONS.

Now the second essential point in the declaration of Nov. 1 was that it was open to the interpretation that the British Government shall accept a unanimous settlement arrived at by the representatives of India at the round table conference. It was nowhere said in that declaration that the agreement arrived at by the representatives of India would have to be agreed upon by the representatives of Great Britain, and I thought my friends always understood that the declaration meant that the British Government would put before Parliament the proposals which the Indian representatives would agree upon. I don't wish to disguise one fact from you. I always made it clear to the Viceroy during the course of my interviews and conversations with him, as to what we understood from that declaration; and if he did not agree expressly with that interpretation he never contradicted it. I know that declaration was capable of another interpretation. That interpretation was that the British Government would put before Parliament such proposals as might be agreed upon between the British Government and the Indian representatives.

I am grieved to note that the Viceroy has gone back on both these interpretations. What does he say now? He says that the British Government will place before Parliament only such proposals as may be agreed upon by the representatives of different interests in India and the representatives of Britain—and this is quite consistent with the previous part of the new declaration that representatives of all parties in England and not only his Majesty's Government would sit in the conference.

VICEROY CRITICIZED.

I am here to openly declare that those who think that all parties in England will give India Dominion Status or anything like or near it are living in a fool's paradise. I don't think it is worth while going further into these declarations. We have read press comments in England, speeches and utterances of leaders of the various political parties in England and they have left us in no doubt as to which way the wind is blowing. All I want to emphasize once again is that my Liberal friends must admit that the declaration of the Viceroy of July 9 is worse than that of Nov. 1, 1929. By all means let them go to the conference if they so choose, but let them not deceive themselves or the people of India. We know them and their mentality. When a crisis comes they prove to be a broken reed. They say the Viceroy is sincere and he means well. We can only judge the man holding such a high position not from his conversations at the dinner table or in the drawing room. We can only judge Lord Irwin by his public acts. I do not wish to dilate on this matter any more. No man has greater respect or regard for Lord Irwin than I have and if he were what I thought he was, he would resign his office. No man is more pained to-day than I am that Lord Irwin should have put his signatures on so many and such reactionary Ordinances. It is most amazing to me that a man whom I always regarded as most sincere and a well-wisher of India should substitute the rule by Ordinances for that by ordinary law, and that he should commend the excesses of the police and the military. I was told by an English friend of mine that if Lord Irwin knew what was happening in Bombay he would not have allowed certain happenings. But after reading his recent declaration I am convinced that Lord Irwin knows everything going on in this country.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

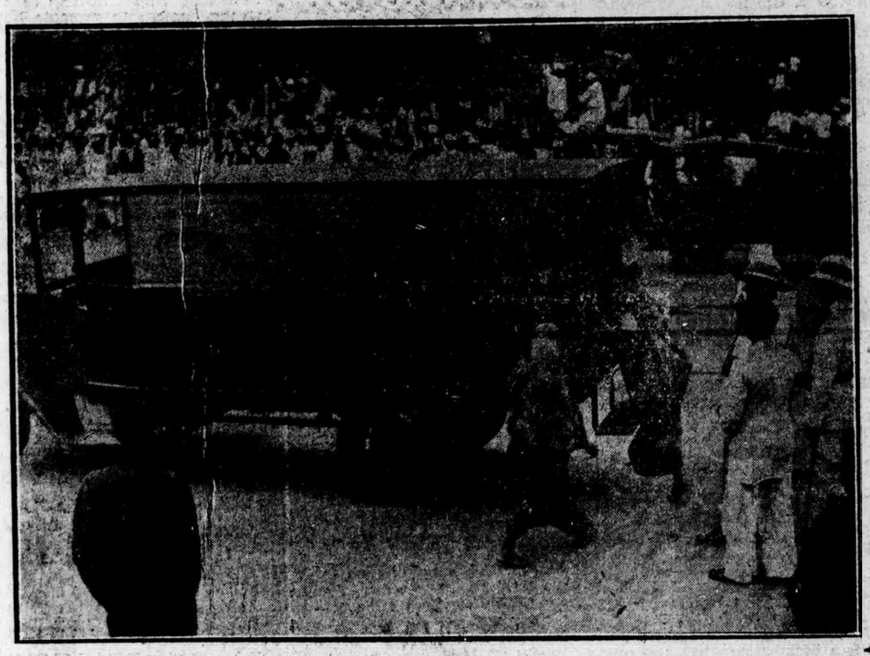
He has tried to defend the actions of the police and the military by enunciating a most amazing and dangerous doctrine of constitutional law. Such a doctrine has never been heard of in recorded history of constitutions. He says in that declaration that mass action even if non-violent is a sort of force, if its object is to make the existing government impossible. Therefore his Government is prepared to put down this movement by every means at their command. It does not matter to Lord Irwin that everyone of the Satyagrahis was non-violent or anyone of them was violent. Every movement whose object is to overthrow the existing government, however non-violent, is unconstitutional. A constitutional doctrine of that kind has for the first time been announced by a Viceroy in India. What does Lord Irwin want He wants that we should reason and argue. Is there a single responsible Indian who believes in argument with the British nation?

The age of reason and argument has passed long ago and it is my political conviction that reasons and arguments have no place in the Britisher's dealings with subject races and it is too late for Lord Irwin or the British Government to ask India to accept their "bona fides." It is not in their character to listen to argument. Have they in their recorded history ever yielded unless they were forced to do so? I am sure that Lord Irwin knows that India is not going to rely on the doctrine of argument alone. Then what does he want us to do? There are only two courses open to us—non-violent coercion or open rebellion. Non-violent coercion is force according to Lord Irwin. India is not willing at the present time so long as Mahatma Gandhi is in the field to declare an open rebellion. Lord Irwin regards the movement of non-violence as a form of force to be killed by physical force. I hope and trust Lord Irwin realizes what the consequences of that will be. Open rebellion is out of the question and non-violent non-co-operation is unconstitutional and

(Continued on page 5.)

PRETTY PICKETERS AT TOWN HALL.

Desh Sevikas lined the steps of Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, to picket the Toddy Shop auction sales. Not a bidder coul break through this line of fair picketers



Desh Sevikas under arrest stepping into the police motor van in perfect parade ground discipline.

DON'T ATTACK THE VICEROY.

—:o:—

Bishops Appeal To Newspapermen.

LONDON, July 21.

The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Dornakal, Rangoon and Colombo and ex-Bishop of Bombay, Palmer, are signatories to letter in "Times" in which they earnestly appeal to statesmen and journalists to refrain from bewildering Indians by criticising the Viceroy who speaks as representative of the King whose goodwill to India is well-known. Moreover it is only by men of sincerity and sympathy like Irwin that India's heart can be won.

AHMEDABAD BOYCOTT WEEK.

—:o:—

Prof. Kumarappa Unfurls Flag.

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The Boycott Week was inaugurated by Prof. Kumarappa this morning by unfurling the National Flag on the grounds of the Proprietory High School outside the city. Processions from all parts of the city proceeded there singing national songs. Salutation was offered to the National Flag in batches.

Police were present to preserve the peace.—A. P.

CONCENTRATE ON PEACEFUL PICKETING.

—:o:—

Basanti Devi's Appeal To Students.

CALCUTTA, July 21

As usual yesterday afternoon the police raided the B. P. C. C Office and arrested Mr. Balaichandra De, Officer-in-charge. It is reported that Mr. Gopalchandra Ghose has taken charge of the Committee after his arrest.

BASANTIDEVI'S APPEAL.

Srimati Basantidevi, widow of the late Deshbandhu Das, in the course of an appeal to the students requests them to concentrate themselves on peaceful picketing of the Presidency and Bethune Colleges and Barrabazar area for the next week.

Out of 85 volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar. 30 were arrested by the police yesterday. 30 lady volunteers also picketed. Picketing was also resorted to at night when 17 pickets were arrested.—Free Press.

MONSTER PETITION FOR DHANASHETTI'S RELEASE.

DHARWAR, July 20

60 members of the Dharwar Bar have addressed a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay praying for commutation of the death sentence passed on Mr Mallappa Dhanashetti of Sholapur, recounting the past services of the prisoner in the public cause. It is understood that a monster petition signed by representatives from all parts of Karnatak is being presented for the commutation of the sentence.—Free Press.

"DAILY NEWS" CONDEMNS GENERAL CHETWODE.

—:o:—

Accused Of Indiscretion.

LONDON, July 21.

General Chetwode's speech is very widely published and "discretion" thereof is expected to be brought up by Labour Members at question time in the House of Commons.

"Daily News and Chronicle" commenting on the speech says the less any "distinguished soldiers" particularly a prospective Commander-in-Chief of Army in India has to say about Indian politics the better for India and the less likely for need to arise of use of excessive firmness.

JAYAKAR-SAPRU MISSION

Mr. Jayakar Sees Vallabhbha.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay from Allahabad on Monday morning. Owing to the death of Mr. Jayakar's son-in-law, Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar did not leave for Poona yesterday. Mr. Jayakar had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar will leave for Poona to-dayy.

Dr. Sapru visited the Congress Hospital on Monday.

INDIAN QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons at the question time, Mr. Benn did not reply to Mr. Howard-Bury's supplementary question asking if little over two months was considered sufficient to hold very important conversations before Conference in order to render it successful. Similarly he did not reply to question of Mr. Wellock asking if he was aware that Indian public opinion was strongly opposed to party representation.

The Speaker intervened when Miss Rathbone apparently intended to suggest special representation of women and also when Mr. Freeman asked for assurance that Indian representatives would meet Government and not merely Party representatives.—Reuter.

AMNESTY TO POLITICALS.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wellock asked whether Government were taking steps to end Civil disobedience by means of agreement including amnesty to political prisoners not guilty of violence.

Mr. Benn replied he had already indicated difficulties in way of agreement and said Mr. Wellock would doubtless have read correspondence between Irwin and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar in connection with their visit to Congress leaders.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked whether Mr. Benn had further information as result of it.

Mr. Benn:—Not yet.

"PEACE INFLUENCE REMOVED."

"Sentence—A Fillip To Campaign."

Mr. George Slocombe, the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald" sent the following despatch to his paper on the day Pundit Motilal Nehru was arrested.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Gandhi's close friend and Acting-President of the All-India Congress, was today sentenced at Allahabad to six months' simple imprisonment.

Dr. Syed Mahomed, Secretary of the Congress Working Committee, which was yesterday declared an unlawful body, received a similar sentence.

It is generally recognised here that, with the imprisonment of Motilal Nehru, the struggle between the Government and Congress enters on a new phase.

The handsome, silver-haired Pandit, who is intensely popular among all classes, and even in the highest Government circles at Simla, represents the most reasonable elements of the Congress Party.

HOLDING THE BALANCE.

He holds the balance even between the occasionally unpractical idealism of his close friend Gandhi—whose leadership of the people is largely emotional and even spiritual—and the Marxian Socialism of his own talented son, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whom yesterday he joined in prison.

Jawaharlal Nehru's doctrines of economic liberation, although for the moment waived in favour of the campaign for political independence, make him feared by many wealthy men who are nevertheless supporting the present movement.

The withdrawal of the elder Nehru from the political scene removes, therefore, a moderating influence which may be sadly needed before long.

Far from dismaying or disconcerting Congress organisers in the country, his arrest appears, on the contrary, to have given a fillip to the movement, which the authorities believed to be dying down.

HARTAL ALL OVER INDIA.

A complete hartal was declared to-day by the merchants of Bombay and all the other important cities of India.

In this city most of the schools closed early to-day, as well as many cotton mills, all the bazars, the Stock Exchange, cinemas, and theatres.

Throughout the day the streets have been full of processions of students of both sexes and all ages, singing national songs and carrying national flags.

The boycott campaign has been so intensified in the textile industry that to-day the Bombay Millowners' Association, half of whose members are Europeans, was forced to adopt the Congress stamp on all piecegoods, otherwise they, too, would have been menaced with the boycott.

Martial law was withdrawn today at Sholapur, but the Government has forbidden the display of the Congress flag in Sholapur City for two months.

A statement has been issued justifying its action on the ground that the flag was the symbol of rioters responsible for the deaths of policemen, and for acts of incendiarism on May 7 and 8.

KANARA FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DHARWAR, July 17.

'Karmaveer' a leading Nationalist Kanarese Weekly newspaper of Dharwar was served with a notice to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000. The paper has suspended publication. This is the third nationalist paper which has succumbed to the gagging ordinance.

Mr. Shantinath Ingle a Congress worker of Kittur in the Belgaum district has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 under section 117 of the I.P.C.

The Karnataka Satyagraha Mandal at its last meeting has resolved to offer Satyagraha against Forest laws and has chosen North Kanara for same. Arrangements are being made to offer it on as wide a scale as possible.

The tricolour National Flag has been hoisted on the Belgaum Municipal Office.

LABOUR IMPERIALIST'S THREAT.

—:o:—

"Not To Take Advantage Of Friendship."

DOUBTING THOMAS SPEAKS.

LONDON, July 21.

Peace is an ideal we will fight for, but peace does not mean disintegration of the British Empire, declared Mr. J. H. Thomas at Chester. He said no party in the State had given more evidence of its anxiety to do justice to India than Labour and there was no section prepared to make more sacrifices to see India moving towards the great goal, but it would be profound mistake for any misguided people in India—or in Egypt—to take advantage of our friendship.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST CONFERENCE

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, July 21.

Lucknow had seldom witnessed a bigger gathering of Mussalmans than the one seen yesterday in connection with Muslim Nationalists Conference at the Gangaprasad Hall.

A large number of visitors had to be refused admission for lack of space. Several Muslim ladies watched the proceedings. Dr. Ansari presided and prominent among those present were Syed Hasan Imam, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mufti Kifayatullah, Moulana Ataullah Shah Bokhari, Raji Nawab Ali, Moulana Kutbuddin Abdul Bari, Mr. Tasadduq Sherwani, Sheikh Mushir Husain Kidwai, Moulana Hussain Ahmad, Mr. Muhammad Ismail, Mr. Mujibur Rahman, Mr. Shamsuddin, Moulvi Tufail Ahmed, Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim, Maulana Ahmad Said, Choudhury Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Abdul Bari, Shaki Mirza Abid Hussain, Mr. Karrum Raza and Syed Mustafa Raza.

Mohamad Ismail, M.L.C., moved the following resolution:—"This conference of the Nationalist Mussalmans of India express its sense of gratitude for the retrogade and reactionary character of the recommendations of the Simon Commissoin as it has helped to coment the political unity of the people of India in general and Mussalmans in particular and has given a fresh proof of the fact that the solution of our internal differences can best be achieved by mutual adjustments and not by intervention of an interested third party." The mover quoted extensively from the Second Part of the Simon Report to show how the recommendations were retrograde and reactionary. He was followed by Raja Nawab Ali who again expressed regret for having been connected with the Simon Commission.

Th resolution was unanimously carried.—A P.

(Message incomplete).

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